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FURTHER ON CEMA PLANNING COMMITTEE SESSION

Stoph Welcome Speech

LD232325 East Berlin ADN Internationl Service in German 1221 GMT 23 Feb 83

[Text] Berlin, 23 Feb (ADN) -- The most important task of the present is to secure peace and to save mankind from the catastrophe of a nuclear war. This was stated by Willi Stoph, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, in his welcoming speech to the delegates from the CEMA countries as well as Yugoslavia and the PDRY on the occasion of the opening of the 30th CEMA Planning Committee meeting on Wednesday in Berlin.

The Political Declaration of the Prague Warsaw Pact meeting contains a constructive and realistic program for this. It received the unanimous agreement of the people of the GDR. Willi Stoph confirmed that the GDR will continue to do everything to consolidate and strengthen, in the spirit of socialist internationalism, the alliance with the Soviet Union and the other CEMA countreis.

The work of the Planning Committee, Willi Stoph said, is contributing to successfully solving all the tasks decided by the fraternal parties for the economic and scientific-technological development of all the countries of the socialist community.

The GDR sees an important prerequisite in the effective coordination of the CEMA for contributing jointly to the perfecting of work in the CEMA countries by the unification of the scientific-technological, personnel, and material potential, Willi Stoph said.

With the coordination of basic questions of economic policy there will be new and higher demands in the next period also for the Planning Committee. A number of important tasks of economic strategy in the 1980's require a joint approach. In this connection Willi Stoph mentioned the increase in the rate of intensification of the CEMA countries' national economies, the growth of work productivity, and joint efforts to secure the supply of raw materials. Similarly it is necessary for the further deepening of the socialist economic integration to make generally available the best results in socialist and communist construction and to bring closer together the economic structures of the countries.

Obodowski Address

LD240212 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0001 GMT 24 Feb 83

[Text] The 30th session of the CEMA Committee for Planning Cooperation has begun its deliberations in Berlin. The delegations of the member countries are headed by the chairmen of their central planning bodies, including Janusz Obodowski. The work of the committee, which is dealing with such problems as rational and economical use of fuel, energy, and raw material resources and CEMA countries' cooperation to promote a further improvement in supplies to the population of foodstuffs, is directed by Nikolay Baybakov.

Speaking during the meeting, Janusz Obodowski stressed that a rapid and perceptible improvement in supplies of food to the population of our country is, in the present sitation, a matter of supreme importance and that we see great possibilities for fulfilling the plans concerning agriculture and the food economy in implementing the measures undertaken jointly by the CEMA countries.

1982 GROWTH, 1983 INVESTMENT PLAN OUTLINED

AU281441 Tirana ATA in English 0730 GMT 28 Feb 83

[Text] Tirana, February 28 (ATA) -- The overall incomes of 1982 in Albania increased by nearly 9 percent, as compared with 1981. Meanwhile, most of the enterprises and the branches of the economy reduced the expenditures on production by some millions leks less than those planned. It is forecast that during the present year, only as a result of the reduction of the costs, about 76 percent of the increase of the net income in the economic enterprises be guaranteed.

During the socialist construction of the country, relying completely on our own forces, special attention has been devoted to the increase of the resources of the socialist accumulation and its use with the greatest efficiency. The party has considered and considers the accumulation as a very important factor for the development of the economy and the culture, for the raising of the wellbeing of the working masses and the strengthening of the defence of the homeland. The consistent implementation of this policy has guaranteed rapid and proportionate development of Albania constantly increasing social production, the national income and the accumulation of financial means. During the present year, too, the economy of the country will develop at faster rates than those of the last two years. The state's income will also increase.

In Albania the distribution of the social product and the national income has been always carried out in accordance with the needs of the socialist economy and relying on the demands of the objective economic laws of socialism. The high rates of the increase of the social production, the development with priority of the productive sphere and in harmony with it the development of the non-productive sphere, too, have required rapid rates of the increase of the accumulation. Hence, the resources of the accumulation have increased, the volume and the norm of the accumulation have expanded, its structure has been improved from one five-year plan to another.

During 1983, too, most of the resources of the accumulation will be used for fundamental investments. This year it is planned an increase of 15 percent of the investments as against those of last year. In this context, besides the stage-to-stage commissioning of new projects, numerous studies are also being made to ensure new production capacities through the mechanization, reconstruction or the expansion of the existing projects, which increase their production at low expenditures.

Likewise useful measures will be taken to increase the irrigation capacity by 6000 other hectares far and wide [in] the country, using for 1983 the same funds envisaged in the 7th Five-Year Plan. During this period it is also envisaged that the production for the society increase at faster rates than the personal production and to ensure the increase with priority of the fund of the accumulation as compared with the fund of the consume [as received] by increasing first of all the producing accumulation. Likewise the accumulation fund for 1985 is envisaged to increase 74-76 percent more than in 1980, when the accumulation norm for 5 years taken together in the 7th Five-Year Plan will be 31-33 percent.

By increasing with priority the accumulation as against consumption the producing accumulation against the accumulation as a whole and by rationally using the accumulation fund, the necessary funds for the increase and the strengthening of the material basis and the reserves in all the links of our socialist economy in Albania will be ensured in the future, too.

NEW U.S. PROGRAM 'IDEOLOGICAL SUBVERSION'

AU011535 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 26 Feb 83 p 6

[Dusan Rovensky Washington dispatch: "What the New U.S. Government Document Is Concerned With; 'Public Diplomacy' and Secret War"; passages in uppercase published in boldface]

[Excerpts] WASHINGTON HAS PRODUCED A NEW PROGRAM FOR FURTHER INTENSIFYING THE PSYCHOLOGICAL WAR CONDUCTED AGAINST THE SOCIALIST COUNTRIES. IT HAS GIVEN THE PROGRAM A VERY LOFTY NAME -- "PROGRAM OF DEMOCRACY AND PUBLIC DIPLOMACY." THE PROGRAM WAS ADOPTED ON 7 FEBRUARY AND, FROM THE INFORMATION SUPPLIED FOR THE PRESS BY U.S. UNDER SECRETARY OF STATE EAGLEBURGER, IT TRANSPIRES THAT THE DOCUMENT HAS 30 PAGES AND ALSO ADDITIONAL "EXECUTION PLANS." BASICALLY, IT IS A DOCUMENT WHICH ELABORATES A NEW PHASE OF SECRET WAR, CONDUCTED WITH THE AID OF ALL KINDS OF PUBLIC AND NONPUBLIC, DIPLOMATIC AND NONDIPLOMATIC MEANS, IN HARMONY WITH PRESIDENT REAGAN'S DEMAND TO "PUSH MARXISM-LENINISM INTO THE GARBAGE DUMP OF HISTORY," IN THE WAY HE URGED THE NATO PACT STATES TO DO IN HIS WARMONGERING, ANTICOMMUNIST SPEECH IN THE BRITISH PARLIAMENT LAST JUNE.

The Crusade Continues

The so-called "Program of Democracy and Public Diplomacy" has thus not dropped from heaven; it is a continuation of the crusade against communism proclaimed by Reagan in London, which was then continued in several "ideological conferences" recently convened by Washington in quick succession.

Last October a conference "on the issues of democratization in the communist countries" was convened in the Washington State Department. It was chaired by Secretary of State G. Shultz. When information leaked to the public about the issues discussed by the conference, the official places hastened to state that it was a normal conference, one of the hundreds of such conferences held annually in Washington.

Several weeks passed, and a second conference took place in November, this time an "international" one. They called it an "international conference on free elections." Apart from Americans, it was attended by "experts" from other NATO countries.

This February yet another "international conference" convened in Washington, this time to deal with "new directions in U.S. foreign policy."

Contrary to the Final Act

What does the "Program of Democracy and Public Diplomacy" -- as the logical continuation of Reagan's crusade -- contain?

Let nobody be confused by the lofty name. It is a program of ideological subversion, of a psychological war; a program of meddling in the socialist countries' internal affairs, one aimed at escalating the psychological war yet further.

Above all, its contents represent gross meddling in the internal affairs of socialist states and of other countries that are not willing to subordinate themselves to the American diktat, particularly the developing countries. The new feature here -- at least it is new since the times of the cold war -- is the fact that meddling is considered a tool of foreign policy on a global scale.

The "program" is meant to aggravate the psychological war against the socialist countries to the maximum. It is to unify the activity of all organizations and institutions participating in it, from the USIA up to the misinformation centers which are actually the prolonged hand of the CIA and other secret services.

A Staff Set Up for the Psychological War

By issuing his "Directive 77" this January, President Reagan set up a new, special body for directing the psychological war -- a COMMITTEE FOR "PLANNING THE PROPAGANDA" OF THE U.S. GOVERNMENT'S FOREIGN POLICY. Its members consist of ministers headed by W. Clark, the President's adviser on national security issues and member of the inner government circle, who is an inveterate anticommunist.

The committee has four subcommittees which coordinate the individual areas of the psychological war.

But the "Program of Democracy and Public Diplomacy" does not count on the public information alone; above all, it counts on political subversion, on creating fifth columns in other countries -- in the socialist countries in cooperation with the "dissidents," with all kinds of renegades. And it is not parsimonious about financial means.

What Secretary G. Shultz Confirms

U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz has now submitted to the Senate's Foreign Affairs Committee the first specific plan based on the "Program of Democracy and Public Diplomacy."

In keeping with this plan, the United States will be financing and organizing the activity of emigre organizations developing hostile activity against the socialist countries. One of the documents says that "their organizational connection and orientation will be ensured." This means that the American espionage services, especially the CIA, WILL INCLUDE THE ORGANIZATIONS OF EMIGRES FROM SOCIALIST COUNTRIES IN THEIR PLANS TO AN EVEN GREATER EXTENT AND THAT THEY WILL CLOSELY DIRECT THEM.

A million dollars is set apart for "Project Free Enterprise." And a special role is attributed by American subversion centers for the use, or more precisely abuse, of educational, cultural, and scientific contacts. "Classes in democracy" are to be held at American universities for foreign students. Millions of dollars are also set apart for corrupting journalists, and especially church representatives.

How far the United States is prepared to go in its meddling is shown by the following fact: It has offered to work out a constitution for the African Republic of Liberia, and to conduct a campaign to propagate this constitution.

One of the first places in the plans for ideological subversion is held, apart from the socialist countries, by Central America. An organization will be set up in the United States for "supporting democracy" in that area -- that means, a new center for political and ideological subversion against Nicaragua and Cuba, a center which will politically support American attempts at interventions against the progressive movements in that part of the world.

The Tool of Cold War

The new American program of subversion and psychological war accords a significant place to subversive activities among the trade unions. It is counting on the American AFL-CIO trade union center as its tool.

This is not the first time it has done this. It is known that functionaries working in the AFL-CIO are actually being paid by the American intelligence. The subversive work in the trade unions is to be financed out of the sum of $15 million -- and that is only for the beginning.

Thus, in fact, the "Program of Democracy and Public Diplomacy" is a TOOL OF THE WORST POSSIBLE KIND OF COLD WAR, A RETURN TO THE TIMES WHEN OUTRIGHT SUBVERSIVE ACTIONS AGAINST THE SOCIALIST COUNTRIES HELD A PROMINENT PLACE AMONG THE GOALS OF THE AMERICAN POLICY.

A New "Adviser"

And there is yet another typical thing. On the very day I was writing this article, the White House published the announcement on the appointment of a new adviser to the National Security Council for issues concerning the socialist countries -- John Lenczowski, formerly professor at Harvard University, who comes from a family of Polish emigres. He replaces Professor Pipes in the National Security Council; and he, too, is an inveterate anticommunist. A significant place in the U.S. state apparatus is being filled with a person who is undoubtedly a protagonist of the psychological war against the socialist states. Lenczowski is also one of the main authors of the "Program of Democracy and Public Diplomacy."

Why Now, of All Times?

It now only remains to say why the "program" has appeared exactly now, now of all times. In a way the year 1983 will determine international relations for a number of years to come. New American nuclear weapons are to be deployed in Western Europe. Naturally, this is evoking a growing resistance among the population of Western Europe. Washington wants to silence this resistance at any price, and to weaken the attractive strength of the socialist states' peace proposals.

The movement for freezing nuclear weapons is spreading in the United States in a way that was unheard of in the past few years. Next month the congress is to discuss the resolution demanding the freeze. But Reagan's government is stepping up the rate of nuclear armament. Currently it is producing -- or has on the drawing boards -- a further 17,000 nuclear bombs or missile warheads; this represents the highest rate of nuclear armament in the last 20 years. The "Program of Democracy and Public Diplomacy" is meant to distract the people's attention, in the United States and also abroad, from the dangerous armament round which is costing the country trillions of dollars and which is leading the world to the very edge of a nuclear catastrophe.

From this viewpoint, the "program" is an expression of the imperialist nature of American policy, which is hostile to progress and peace throughout the world.

PARLIAMENTARY GROUP DEPARTS TASHKENT FOR HANOI

LD011330 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1100 GMT 1 Mar 83

[Excerpt] The Czechoslovak parliamentary delegation headed by Alois Indra, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and chairman of the Federal Assembly, left Tashkent for Hanoi by air today. It stopped over in the Uzbek capital en route to an official, friendly visit to Vietnam, Kampuchea, and Laos.

Prior to the start of the official, friendly visit by the Federal Assembly delegation to Vietnam, today's Hanoi press carries photographs and the biography of Alois Indra, the head of the delegation, and numerous articles about Czechoslovakia.

Arrives in Hanoi

LD011613 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1430 GMT 1 Mar 83

[Text] A Federal Assembly delegation headed by Alois Indra, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and chairman of the Federal Assembly, arrived in Hanoi today on an official, friendly visit. The Czechoslovak guests were welcomed by Nguyen Huu Tho, chairman of the Vietnamese National Assembly and other Vietnamese representatives. In his welcoming speech, Nguyen Huu Tho praised the development of Vietnamese-Czechoslovak fraternal relations and all-round cooperation. Alois Indra stressed that the visit provides an opportunity for both sides to inform each other about developments in their respective countries, to assess successes in mutual relations since the signing of the Friendship and Cooperation Treaty 3 years ago, and to discuss their future all-round development.

DELEGATION DEPARTS FOR ITALY 28 FEBRUARY

LD281435 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1130 GMT 28 Feb 83

[Text] A CPCZ delegation headed by Michal Stefanak, alternate member of the CPCZ Central Committee and deputy head of the International Policy Department of the CPCZ Central Committee, left Prague by air today to attend the 16th Congress of the Italian Communist Party. The delegation was seen off at Buzyne Airport by Radoslav Klein, deputy head of the International Policy Department of the CPCZ Central Committee.

FRG POLITICIANS STRESSING CONSERVATION

LD261015 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 0600 GMT 25 Feb 83

[Text] With the approaching elections the issue of environmental protection is suddenly becoming all important in Bonn. The CTK commentary, published by today's RUDE PRAVO says that politicians who otherwise support and propagate Reagan's plan to deploy further United States nuclear arms in the territory of the FRG suddenly claim to be the greatest protectors of the environment. Franz-Josef Strauss has alleged to Czechoslovakia that its industrial exhalations are a menace to the Bavarian forests, and Hans-Dietrich Genscher, foreign minister and chairman of the Free Democratic Party, has called for the immediate convening of a conference on forest protection. However, according to the data of the UN European Economic Commission and the World Meteorological Organization, on average the amount of sulfur compounds which falls on Czechoslovakia from the FRG is double that from the other direction. The Czechoslovak side is aware of the seriousness of the problems and is prepared to solve them gradually, but the way this problem is misused in Bonn against Czechoslovakia is manifestly in contradiction with the words of Minister Genscher who gave assurances that there was nobody in the Federal Government who was not for developing relations with Czechoslovakia in a positive direction.

Charges of Cross-Border Pollution

LD282046 Prague Domestic Television Service in Czech and Slovak 1830 GMT 28 Feb 83

[Text] The West German press today comments on yesterday's election campaign rallies. In this context it also writes about the protection of the environment -- a question which is attracting the attention of West German politicians. Petr Kupka has prepared the following report dealing with this topic:

[Begin recording] Everybody is making plenty of promises in the election campaign. For example, Franz-Josef Strauss has promoted himself as a great environmentalist with the statement that Czechoslovakia is allegedly ruining Bavaria's forests with industrial air pollution. According to the news from Bonn, in the election campaign the question of ecology has also been useful to Foreign Minister Genscher, who has demanded the immediate convening of an international conference for the protection of forests.

While making their statements, they forget to say that it is on their very own soil -- in the forests of Bavaria -- that the Americans will begin deploying nuclear missiles with the potential to destroy all of Europe. And so the armory of demagogic statements about the military danger from the East has been enlarged by yet another one. So much for the theory.

However, the facts provided by the meteorologists show that in Europe there are predominantly westerly winds; the ratio of westerly to easterly winds is, in fact, 8 to 2. Let us add that in 1980 the fallout of sulfuric compounds carried from Czechoslovakia to the territory of the FRG amounted to 4,800 tons per month. The monthly fallout on Czechoslovak territory was 6,000 tons higher.

This problem is being encountered by all advanced industrial countries. These questions are being dealt with in the bilateral Czechoslovak-FRG agreement. The slanderous campaign now in swing in the FRG is in contradiction with what Minister Genscher said during his visit in Prague when he assured that his government wishes to develop further contacts with Czechoslovakia. [end recording]

COMPARISON OF HUSAK FEBRUARY ANNIVERSARY SPEECH

Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech on 25 February carries on page 1 and 3 the text of President of the Republic Gustav Husak's speech commemorating the February anniversary. The report in RUDE PRAVO has been compared with the Prague Domestic Television Service version published in the 25 February Eastern Europe DAILY REPORT, page D 1, revealing the following variations and additions:

Page D 2, paragraph one, line one reads in RUDE PRAVO: ...the Munich tragedy, the capitulationist attitude of the Czechoslovak.... (supplying queried words)

Page D 2, paragraph five, line four reads in RUDE PRAVO: ...February 1948 are a source of power and confidence for present and future generations on the path of.... (rephrasing)

Page D 3, paragraph four, line eight reads: ...basic new political, economic, social and cultural.... (adding word)

Page D 4, paragraph four, line three reads: ... Of this, expenditures for pensions and for supporting.... (adding word)

Page D 6, paragraph four, line eight reads: ...of fraternal countries. Today, in connection with the anniversary of Karl Marx' death, our press carries an article by Comrade Yu.V. Andropov, CPSU Central Committee general secretary; its ideas are extremely important and instructive for us, too, in resolving the tasks facing us and in our further course of building the advanced socialist society.

We have to.... (rephrasing)

Page D 6, paragraph six, last line reads: ...our economy is increasing. (substituting "increasing for "evident")

Page D 7, paragraph one, line three reads: ...CEMA summit meeting. We are convinced .... (deleting sentence)

Page D 7, paragraph three, line four reads: ...and more demanding for us, as they have become for the majority of other industrial countries. This applies to the ensurance of necessary domestic and imported raw materials and power resources; to the need to utilize and valorize them yet more rationally; and to the realization of our plans in export and in the ensurance of our domestic market. Because of our.... (rephrasing)

Page D 7, paragraph five, line one reads: ...years since the 16th congress, the party, state and economic bodies and the social organizations of the.... (adding, substituting words)

Page D 8, paragraph one, penultimate line reads: ...and greater authority, material interests and responsibility of economic units ....(clearing queried word and changing "for" to "of")

Page D 9, paragraph three, line one reads: ...the National Front. Their congresses, above all, the.... (deleting phrase)

Page D 9, paragraph five, line three reads: ...the National Front. The challenging tasks.... (deleting sentence)

Page D 11, paragraph three, line four reads: ...a mass peaceful antiwar movement around.... (changing "antimilitary" to "antiwar")

ARTICLE REVIEWS VIENNA ANTIWAR CONFERENCE

AU011526 East Berlin HORIZONT in German Issue No 9/1983 p 5

[Christian Grossmann article: "Vienna Conference: Stop to the Fanatics of Stepped-Up Armament"]

[Text] Some 240 participants from 30 states who are among the signatories of the Helsinki Final Act and from West Berlin honored the invitation of prominent politicians and public personalities to come to Vienna. The "International Conference on Proposals for Eliminating the Danger of War in Europe," which took place in the Austrian capital from 6 to 9 February this year, regarded it as its most important task to arouse the public even more strongly with regard to the elimination of the danger of nuclear war. The conference was inspired by the great concern over the destabilization of the situation in Europe which has been exacerbated even more by the planned deployment of new U.S. intermediate-range missiles in Western Europe in 1983. Central to the exchange of views was the question of what must be done, particularly in 1983, to implement those proposals which could make peace in Europe and throughout the world even more secure and thus unambiguously put a stop to the partisans of the arms drive.

The participants in the conference, of whom two-thirds came from Western Europe, the United States, and Candada, comprised prominent representatives of communist and workers parties, socialists and social democrats, Christian democrats, and personalities of centrist parties; scientists, physicians, writers, and generals, as well as leading officials of international organizations participated in the discussion of various aspects of ensuring peace. The GDR delegation was led by Professor Frtiz Liebscher, president of the GDR Committee for European Security and Cooperation since September 1982.

The Vienna conference discussed in three commissions various aspects of the proposals for eliminating the danger of war in Europe.

The Prague declaration, with its proposals for disarmement, arms limitation, and reduction, elicited a great response in both the plenum and in the work of the commissions as a basis for negotiations. The conference participants assessed the many initiatives of the Warsaw Pact members as decisive steps which could help to reach agreements in the Geneva and Vienna negotiations in accordance with the principle of equality and equal security and to conclude the Madrid CSCE meeting with a final document that serves political and military detente.

In this context the GDR's readiness to make its entire territory available for setting up a zone free of nuclear battlefield weapons, as proposed by Sweden, at the juncture of the Warsaw pact and NATO, is an important contribution by our country to eliminating nuclear confrontation.

With respect to the practices of certain Western mass media, many participants stated that the falsification and suppression of true information must be overcome. True knowledge about the Soviet Union and the other socialist states would counteract anticommunism and thus would serve peace and the establishment of confidence.

The conference participants appealed to the republic to force the governments of the United States and of other NATO states, whose willingness is still lacking, to engage in serious negotiations. Most conference participants regard mass actions as the most effective means to make these government aware of the demands for peace of the public. It is important to make use of a great variety of opportunities in the struggle for peace. These comprise, among other things:

-- the stronger coordination of the activities of the peace forces throughout the world and the repelling of all attempts to split the peace movement;

-- collections of signatures against the planned implementation of the Brussels nuclear missile decision of December 1979 and the dispatching of delegations to NATO Headquarters;

-- a colloquium about the arms race constantly being fanned by imperialism with the participation of former NATO generals;

-- organizing marches to the sites of deployment in some West European states;

-- meetings and conferences of special interest groups, such as scientists, physicians, artists, clergymen, and others;

-- using already existing organizations -- state and nonstate ones alike -- such as the United Nations and its institutions.

The conference ended with the adoption of the reports of the commissions and with a windup speech looking to the future given by Cannon Goor, (Belgium), chairman of the committee of the organizers and president of the "International Committee for European Security and Cooperation." He noted in his speech that at both the plenum sessions and during the 2-day deliberations of the commissions, the participants arrived at the conclusions that "there are ways to replace the unbridled arms race with peaceful means of common sense and of determined political will in order to save Europe and the world from the looming danger of war." The year 1983 will be a decisive one for solving these tasks.

USE OF LATEST TECHNOLOGY CONSIDERED CRUCIAL

DW281329 East Berlin Domestic Service in German 1005 GMT 27 Feb 83

[Karl-Heinz Gerstner's weekly review of economic developments]

[Excerpts] Over the past several days we have been mainly concerned with Erich Honecker's speech at the conference of kreis first secretaries. I can assume that all of us realize that this year is particularly significant. The dramatic intensification of the worldwide struggle for peace and against the arms madness of the United States and the dramatic intensification of the crisis in the Western countries makes it our duty to do even more in 1983 to strengthen the GDR and to ensure the stability and the growth of our economy. Consequently this year will more complicated rather than easier for all of us.

A highly positive point in this connection is the overall success of our economy in 1982 on the basis of which we can now proceed. Prominent among last year's success was the achievement of a growth rate of more than 4 percent with a simultaneous decrease in specific material and energy input. This proves that we are making headway in the application of modern technology. In saying that the economy forms the main field of struggle between the two systems, we can specifically state now that in this main field, modern technology and the rapid acquisition of such technology have become the absolutely crucial sector of the frontline. In this respect a great deal is happening in our economy.

The militant approach today simply reflects the climate in our economy, and you can find this social climate wherever you examine the GDR's everyday life. This was also discernible at the conference of artisans within the framework of the National Council [of the National Front]. With refreshing optimism artisans, retail traders, and restuarant managers reported what they were doing with available means to achieve the best for the people.

HONECKER GREETS HUSAK ON VICTORY ANNIVERSARY

AU281300 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 25 Feb 83 pp 1-2

[Text] Berlin (ND) -- Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and GDR State Council chairman, has sent the following telegram to Gustav Husak, CPCZ Central Committee general secretary and CSSR president:

Dear Comrade Husak: On the occasion of the 35th anniversary of the victory of the Czechoslovak working people over the reaction I convey to you, the CPCZ Committee and the CSSR people fraternal greetings and cordial congratulations of the SED Central Committee, the State Council, and the people of the GDR.

With the setting up of the power of the workers class in February 1948, the change in the life of the Czechoslovak people which started with the liberation of Czechoslovakia from fascism was completed. Under the leadership of their Communist Party, with Klement Gottwald at the head, the working people achieved the decisive victory in the struggle against the forces of the restoration of the exploiters society. The way into the socialist future, to a life of happiness and peace for people, was finally open.

In the past 35 years the fraternal Czechoslovak people have made far-reaching social changes and have built a flourishing socialist state which enjoys high international authority. The CSSR working people are making great achievements on the course of the 16th CPCZ Congress for further shaping the developed socialist society and are thus honorably fulfilling the revolutionary legacy of the victorious February. The successors of the CSSR in all fields are an important contribution in universally strengthening the community of socialist states and are highly appreciated in our republic.

It fills us with pleasure and satisfaction that the relations of fraternal friendship and comradely cooperation between our countries in all fields have achieved a high level and are further deepening in agreement with the far-reaching aims of the Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance to the benefit of our peoples.

Especially in view of aggravated imperialist attacks, the close alliance of the GDR and the CSSR, based on the inseparable friendship and fraternal alliance with the Soviet Union and the other states of the socialist community, as a stable factor of peace in Europe, is standing its test. Our countries are actively contributing to implementing the proposals for improving the international situation submitted with the Prague declaration of the member countries of the Warsaw Pact and to reliably protecting peace.

I wish you, dear Comrade Gustav Husak, the workers class, and all the working people of the CSSR new successes in building the development socialist society. With that I link my best wishes for permanent health and personal well-being.

PARLIAMENTARY COMMITTEE SUPPORTS SOVIET APPEAL

LD242112 Budapest MTI in English 1715 GMT 24 Feb 83

[Text] Budapest, February 24 (MTI) -- A statement issued by the session of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the Hungarian parliament today states that "the Foreign Affairs Committee of the National Assembly of the Hungarian People's Republic expresses complete agreement with the peace appeal addressed by the Supreme Soviet and the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union to parliaments, governments, political parties and peoples of the world on the occasion of the 60th anniversary of the Soviet Union.

The Foreign Affairs Committee shares the view that the present international situation demands concerted action to avert dangers to peace and to consolidate international security. The committee supports the Soviet efforts to find mutually acceptable ways of curbing of the arms race and furthering disarmament.

"The Foreign Affairs Committee welcomes the Soviet pledge to renounce first use of nuclear weapons, and expects the same from every nuclear power which has not yet done so. It upholds concrete proposals on the freezing of nuclear arsenals, a general and complete ban on nuclear tests, the prevention of the production of new types of nuclear arms, and the prohibition and destruction of chemical weapons. In accordance with the appeal, the Foreign Affairs Committee takes a stand for the successful conclusion of Soviet-U.S. talks on the limitation and reduction of strategic armaments and European nuclear weapons.

In harmony with the sincere wish for peace of the Hungarian people, the central aim of Hungary's foreign policy is to promote peace, international security and social progress and create conditions for a calm and peaceful future. The establishment of such international relations which favour creative work and a wide fruitful and mutually advantageous cooperation of the peoples of the world is vital for the interests of Hungary's entire society. This policy of peaceful coexistence of countries with different social systems in the 1970s resulted in a number of favourable achievements in the countries and peoples of Europe and other parts of the world. The Hungarian people share the conviction of the Soviet people that with joint efforts the states and peoples can overcome the war danger and maintain world peace and the right of people to live in peace.

"The Foreign Affairs Committee of the National Assembly of the Hungarian People's Republic assumes full responsibility in recommending to all parliaments and governments of the world -- in the interests of their peoples -- to pay due attention to the Soviet appeal and do everything possible in the defence of peace. The Hungarian People's Republic continues to be ready to do its utmost to avert the danger to peace and safeguard world peace," the document says.

At the Foreign Affairs Committee session, presided over by Committee Chairman Andras Gyenes and Janos Nagy, undersecretary of state of the Foreign Ministry, briefed representatives on current international issues. [sentence as received] This year's work schedule was also discussed and adopted.

REPORTAGE ON VISIT OF POLISH FOREIGN MINISTER

Report on Olszowski Speech

LD230032 Warsaw PAP in Russian 1500 GMT 22 Feb 83

[Text] [no dateline received] -- [passage indistinct] Speaking at a reception given in his honor by Minister Puja, Olszowski said specifically:

I am deeply convinced that the talks will serve well the further strengthening of fraternal friendship between our peoples and the development of Polish-Hungarian cooperation. They will be a further, important step on the path of implementation of agreements reached during the visit held last year of a Polish People's Republic state and party delegation [word indistinct] the meeting between Comrade Wojciech Jaruzelski and Comrade Janos Kadar. These agreements promoted the further rapprochement of both our parties and peoples, strengthened the bonds of cooperation and interaction that link them, and enriched the exchange [words indistinct].

Our present talks once again confirm the significance we accord to the further development of mutual relations, based on the firm foundation of ideological bonds between the PZPR and MSZMP.

Further on in his speech S. Olszowski recalled that in recent years Poland has many times expressed anxiety at the further exacerbation of the international situation, caused by the policies conducted by the United States and certain other countries in NATO of confrontation [words indistinct]. The Polish People's Republic, together with the other Warsaw Pact states, gives full support to the Soviet program of peace, elaborated at the 26th CPSU Congress, and contributes actively to its implementation. We support, the Polish minister stated, the many peace initiatives of the USSR, including first and foremost the pledge addressed to the second special session of the United Nations not to be the first to use thermonuclear weapons. We welcome with satisfaction the constructive proposals of Yuriy Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, which are aimed at strengthening security in Europe [words indistinct].

The declaration adopted in Prague by the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Pact member states contains a broad and specific program for the normalization of the international situation.

Poland attaches great significance to the [word indistinct] contained in the Prague declaration on the issue of concluding a treaty on the mutual nonuse of military force and maintainence of peaceful relations, and for its part is doing everything to put this into practice.

Together with the other socialist states we consider, Stefan Olszowski stated, that the Madrid CSCE meeting is today the most important multilateral forum for the struggle for detente, and the renewal of the session on 8 February this year could be decisive. We consider that the main hindrance to a positive conclusion of the Madrid meeting is the position of the United States and certain other Western states, which, as before, are trying to make use of the platform of the meeting to interfere in the internal affairs of the socialist states.

Also influencing the rise of international tension are the ruling circles in Bonn, which believe that if they submit to the strivings of the United States they will be able to implement their own plans, which are directed at a revision of the treaties concluded with Poland and other socialist states and thus to break down the Yalta-Potsdam territorial-political order in Europe. This is shown not only in the revanchist speeches of Minister of Interior Zimmermann, but in those of Minister of Defense Woerner, who decisively [word indistinct] the Swedish initiative on the creation of a non-nuclear zone. We have the same attitude to the claims announced regarding the GDR and our Western lands on the Oder and Neisse, as to the course, foreshadowing a revision of the policy conducted until now by the FRG regarding East Europe.

In such a situation, the head of Polish diplomacy noted, the struggle to eliminate from international relations that which threatens peace is an issue of paramount significance.

Speaking further about the steady implementation of the program to stabilize life in Poland, Stefan Olszowski noted that these efforts are tirelessly being undermined by the activities of imperialist centers, which support opposition forces in Poland. Primarily this means the Reagan administration and certain NATO countries. A broad program of economic restrictions and political attacks is being waged against Poland, unleashed through propagandistic aggression. This whole anti-Polish campaign and the inadmissable interference in the internal affairs of the Polish People's Republic is a part of the anticommunist fanatism and attack directed against the whole of the community of socialist states.

Poland has a sovereign and inalienable right to resolve its own affairs. Poland is and will remain a firm and reliable link in the community of socialist states. In indestructible alliance with the USSR, the Hungarian People's Republic, and the other fraternal countries, Poland will continue to make an active contribution to the further strengthening of cooperation within the framework of the Warsaw Pact, to security and international cooperation. An eloquent example of the (?internationalist) attitude to our [word indistinct] stated S. Olszowski, is the invaluable Soviet aid and political support given to us in the international arena by the Soviet Union, Hungary, and the other fraternal countries.

We are striving determinedly, S. Olszowski continued, [words indistinct] strengthening of friendship and bonds of alliance between Poland and Hungary, for the development of long-term economic relations, both bilaterally and within the CEMA framework. In this field we have recently achieved noteworthy progress, and have concluded a number of important agreements, promoting the development of cooperation and specialization.

We are in favor of the development of all-round scientific, cultural, and social links, contacts in the field of tourism. We express satisfaction at the expansion of working contacts and bilateral cooperation in the political sphere and at the broad exchange of opinions. We are grateful for the aid given to us and support in the international arena.

We consider, the Polish People's Republic foreign minister said, that there are still reserves and not fully used potential for greater dynamics to be given to our mutual relations, particularly in deepening integration in all fields: in the field of economic cooperation, in cultural and scientific exchange, in the field of information, and in other fields.

In conclusion, S. Olszowski expressed the conviction that the present meeting, which continues the good traditions and fruitful contacts of the preceding period, will make a positive contribution to the strengthening of friendship and cooperation between Poland and Hungary.

Olszowski Interviewed

LD241111 Budapest MTI in English 1013 GMT 24 Feb 83

[Text] Budapest, February 23 (MTI) -- Polish Foreign Minister Stefan Olszowski gave an interview to MTI before his departure from Budapest. He stated that his Budapest talks were marked by a particularly cordial and friendly atmosphere. On bilateral relations he said that they are developing according to traditional Hungarian-Polish friendship. The results of the cooperation are making a considerable contribution to the development of Poland and creating a favourable atmosphere for the exploration of new fields of cooperation. The further development of the two country's political and social relations are of particular importance.

On international issues Olszowski said that the confrontation policy of the United States has created an unfavorable situation, armament is being stepped up, and the plan to deploy American medium-range nuclear missiles in Western Europe is of particular danger. The situation is complicated by the endeavors of some circles in the Federal Republic of Germany to revise present borders.

Hungary and Poland -- together with the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries -- are responsible participants of the detente policy, as proved in the Madrid conference, said the Polish foreign minister. The propaganda against Poland sought to use Polish decisions to stem counterrevolution as a pretext to increase international tension. It cannot be concealed that the boycott measures of the United States and some NATO member states are making the life of the Polish people more difficult and influencing the international situation. The attempts to detach Poland from the socialist camp, are doomed to failure, because the community of the socialist countries is a reliable support. The successful Hungarian-Polish relations are also a great help to Poland.

Cooperation between Hungary and Poland is comprehensive in the political, economic, and cultural fields. Recently high-level meetings have become more frequent. The latest agreements of vehicle and bus manufacturing and in the production of Polski Fiat 126 cars and colour televisions are important for the economies of both countreis.

In conclusion Stefan Olszowski stated that there are some unexploited possibilities in cultural cooperation which he considered important for the development of Hungarian-Polish relations.

Confers With Kadar, Departs

LD241209 Warsaw PAP in English 1110 GMT 24 Feb 83

[Text] Budapest 23 Feb -- Wednesday was the third and the last day of the official visit to Hungary paid by members of the Political Bureau of the PUWP CC Poland's Foreign Minister Stefan Olszowski. [sentence as received] Minister Olszowski today was received by the First Secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party CC Janos Kadar. The meeting passed in a cordial and friendly atmosphere, journalists were told.

Minister Olszowski informed Janos Kadar about the present situation in Poland and the advancement of the process of normalization in our country.

Janos Kadar expressed his full understanding of and support for the policy of the PUWP leadership and the Polish Government. Janos Kadar also expressed his satisfaction with the favourable development of Polish-Hungarian relations and the bilateral economic cooperation and stressed the need for their further widening and upgrading.

A joint communique was adopted at the end of the visit (Text will be published separately).

In the afternoon, Minister Stefan Olszowski was seen off at Budapest Ferihegy Airport by Minister Frigyes Puja.

DAILIES ON JARUZELSKI'S KATOWICE, WARSAW SPEECHES

SZTANDAR MLODYCH on Katowice Appeal

AU011245 Warsaw SZTANDAR MLODYCH in Polish 23 Feb 83 p 2

[Ryszard Naleszkiewicz commentary: "A Personal Task"]

[Text] There is no way one could have avoided certain thoughts while listening to the speech of Comrade Wojciech Jaruzelski at the party accountability-programmatic conference in Katowice. The langauge used in political speeches has changed greatly during the past few years, and statements made during official pronouncements have been very closely related to the feelings and appraisals of ordinary working people. No more exhortative optimism, no more far-reaching promises and assurances, no more the staggering statistical indexes, whose effects we did not feel in the past, but which today correspond with the truth.

The facts indicate that a slight improvement is taking place. Despite Western sanctions, despite bad omens from opponents at home and abroad, and despite the appraisals which are broadcast to us daily by those who have chosen to be "Polish" in, for instance, Radio Free Europe, the truth is that the party, though still internally weak, continues to regain the trust of the people. People continue to examine the party's every move everywhere. They rate its members at home and in plants and check at every level whether words measure up to declarations. It is a difficult political situation, although communist parties are used to such situations. In their attempts to change the reality surrounding us, they have, after all, always clashed with backward mentalities, economic relations, and stereotypes.

Today the situation is similar. The great political reforms, a transformation within the system of government which is apparent in the expansion of its social base (the Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth), the biggest reform of the class-based trade union movement, and finally, the bigtgest economic reform in our history -- this "youngster" with all its disorders -- are signs of special times. The party is, in the people's view, responsible for all these changes and is vested not only with the political, but with the moral responsibility for the effects of these changes. A party which is implementing such revolutionary reforms in an atmosphere of mistrust, resistance, and economic difficulties must recall the atmosphere of past years long ago when the communists were fighting not so much for power as for the complete adoption of the new into the organism of the national tradition.

W. Jaruzelski also enjoined the party in the most urgent terms to thoroughly combat manifestations of social evil. We must curb economic crimes, speculations, theft, vandalism, foreign currency crimes, and profiteering. It is necessary to take a closer look at the activities of Polonian firms and the methods they employ to make such enormous profits and to investigate the agency system, which has already given us so many millionaires, even though there should, in theory, be none. In the eyes of the public, the excessive multiplications of such diseases, which no one has completely rooted out anywhere, is also a serious charge that has political significance. This is why Comrade Jaruzelski appealed to "all the party cells and organizations to appraise this state of threat during the next few weeks, together with non-party people, and to make the appropriate proposals."

It would be good if the members of the party were to consider this a personal party task.

Commentaries on Warsaw Speech

LD011602 Warsaw PAP in English 1445 GMT 1 Mar 83

[Text] Warsaw 1 March -- RZECZPOSPOLITA and ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI in their commentaries today referred to the latest address by General Wojciech Jaruzelski.

Said RZECZPOSPOLITA: "Poland's reality is determined by the grave economic and socio-moral crisis. It is also determined by political struggle with internal anti-socialist forces receiving support from foreign countries.

"Thus, the battle is waged for a socialist, strong, democratic and just state which to be strong economically and to enjoy high prestige in the world, as well as for national existence. [sentence as received]

"Polish society is differentiated as regards its class and milieu interests, its views and beliefs. Political struggle unleashed by anti-socialist forces only deepened those differences. As a result it made many individuals, groups, and circles distrustful and reluctant and removed them from the mainstream of work and action. This takes place to the obvious detriment of the country.

"Therefore, what is acquiring particularly great importance today is the struggle for social consciousness, for getting the greatest possible strata of society engaged in active work for the benefit of the country -- its economy, culture and social life," the government paper said.

RZECZPOSTPOLITA went on: "A great role is to be played here by the Polish intelligentsia including both intellectuals and people with technical education, and by Polish creators of culture.

"Unfortunately, part of the people in those milieus withdrew into themselves, are on an internal emigration, refuse active work, while part of them found themselves even on an opposite side -- among anti-socialist forces. The latter will be difficult to convince, but one should not resign the former, and nobody intends to do this.

"The struggle for our internal affairs -- for national accord, agreement, rebirth and renewal, for better economy and a higher living standard -- is connected with another struggle which, unfortunately, we also have to wage; Poland is still on the first line of attack by extreme forces of imperialism.

"Economically weak and having society set at variance, Poland is convenient for those forces which push the world to armaments, fan unrest and hostility towards socialism, unleash cold war and hamper international cooperation," RZECZPOSPOLITA said.

"The frame of mind of those forces today consists in making it smoulder in Poland if fire is impossible, in sowing distrust in better future among people through making use of the current difficulties, in shaking socio-economic structures by staging conflicts and thus -- weaking the state," the government paper charged.

"The thing simply is to extend the period of getting out of the crisis in Poland and to make most painful damages in the sphere of consciousness, to sow hopelessness," RZECZPOSPOLITA declared.

Here is what the army paper ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI said in its commentary on the PUWP first secretary's speech: "While consistently following the line of struggle against the political opponent, the party is, at the same time, open to agreement with those who went astray but are not enemies of socialism.

"It sincerely wishes to regain them for a common patriotic, socialist road of the country's development. These people should be with us on this road, as any other road is illusive, deceptive, and dangerous for Polish society and for the state. There is simply no better way.

"If led astray and unnecessarily involved in the dangerous whirl of anti-national political gamble, they recognize the falsity of deceptive slogans on time, they still have a chance to come back and join a creative joint action to pull the country out of the present trouble.

"However, there is no chance for groups acting under the banner of destruction, instigation, and fanning of social tension. They are doomed to failure as nothing links them with the interests of the country, as they are alien to vital interests of the nation."

PAP REPORT ON URBAN WEEKLY PRESS CONFERENCE

LD012237 Warsaw PAP in English 2015 GMT 1 Mar 83

[Text] Warsaw 1 March -- At the weekly press conference for foreign journalists accredited here, Government Press Spokesman Minister Jerzy Urban today said that the assumptions of the government policy for the coming period were specified in [word indistinct] Wojciech Jaruzelski's two latest speeches delivered at the PUWP conference in [words indistinct]. He stressed that the government works are now concentrated on the implementation of an anti-inflation programme whose objective is to fight inflation chiefly by increasing industrial production.

He emphasized that public discussion is now dominated by the problem of a projected 15 per cent rise in prices and a 16 per cent increase in wages. The spokesman said that this meant economic stability in Poland at this modest level.

Minister Urban also presented the government plans to combat signs of social pathology in Poland. He said the co-efficient of common crimes (theft, robbery, and plunder) is (?seven) times lower than in Western countries. However, the number of economic offences is rising. "The government intends to wage much more firm struggle against profiteering, which is due chiefly to the shortage of goods in the consumer market. Profiteering is an illegal source of getting rich," Minister Urban said. He added that the government planned to set up a sort of (?fiscal police) to inspect illegal and excessive profits of the privately-run businesses.

Jerzy Urban also stated that there is a conviction now that the penal policy used to be too liberal in Poland in the past [words indistinct] the courts went too far in it. This policy should be sharpened by introducing severe fiscal measures alongside the existing penal ones. Besides, the policy of allowances of goods for employees and other rights within enterprises is to be reivised to [words indistinct] commodities distributed outside the system of retail trade.

In discussing anti-profiteering ventures, Jerzy Urban said that last year 14,500 people were sentenced for profiteering and that over 1,000 dishonest employees were fired from posts in shops. Some 5,500 refilling stations were inspected. Some 2,000 sales agents were fined and labour contracts were dissolved with 400 agents.

Later Minister Urban took a stand on the recent statement made by AFL-CIA Chairman Lane Kirkland in Florida who charged Poland with setting up artificial union structures in this country and with denying Polish workers the right to strike. Kirkland also said that the condition of imprisoned Edmund Baluka is serious and that it is not known whether he is alive.

"According to our comparative assessments, our labour legislation prevents strikes no less than in the U.S. All reports on Baluka's hunger strike are imprecise. He eats his [word indistinct] and it will be possible to see how he looks during the trial. He declared a moral protest but it is not known against what", Jerzy Urban said. The government spokesman added that Baluka would be tried for illegal crossing of the border, having false documents and cooperating with Free Europe radio station. The trial will begin soon. In reply to one of the questions, Minister Urban said that investigation against KOR [Social Self-Defense Committee] was completed and that the defendants are now studying indictments. The dossiers number 35 volumes.

Asked if the deletion of a number of "important fragments" from the communique of the Polish Episcopate in the dispatch distributed by the POLISH PRESS AGENCY meant a change in the attitude towards the Episcopate, Minister Urban said that the PAP gave only a summary and that the PAP version was a "faithful summary".

In answering one of the next questions, Minister Urban said that up to February 28 the general prosecutor's office had [word indistinct] 108 applications to the Council of State asking it to pardon persons sentenced during martial [words indistinct] the military prosecutor's office had sent 73 applications. (In 3 cases the opinions were negative). The Council of State assumed a positive attitude to 70 applications.

Asked whether there were any plans to hold a meeting of General Jaruzelski with Cardinal Glemp, Urban said: "I do not (?know) anything on this question at this moment".

Jerzy Urban was asked about the detention of Kazimierz Switon by militiamen after the church service and whether it meant that churches were not a sanctuary. "We believe that church services should end like religious ceremonies. They cannot end with brawls disturbing public order," said Urban. He added that after the church service Switon was approached by militia functionaries who asked him for a talk which they had wanted to have with Switon still before the service. After the talk Switon returned home.

Asked whether Poland's Episcopate had lodged a protest in connection with the occurrence of last Wednesday in Katowice, Urban replied: "No protests have been received".

In reply to still another question, the government press spokesman declared that at the moment the government was not [word indistinct] any date for the lifting of martial law because conditions were not yet ripe for this.

Asked about restoration of (?the Polish Writers) Union, the spokesman said: "The union's future lies in the hand of the [word indistinct] The government wishes restoration of its activity so that the union will be a responsible (?partner) of the authorities.

Jerzy Urban also took a stand on the so-called oasis movement of Father Blachnicki who is in [words indistinct] He declared that the government had a totally negative attitude to the movement because its activity was harmful to the Polish raison d'etat.

Asked about the percentage of party members in the new trade unions, the spokesman said that according to data of 2-3 weeks back, there were 200,000 party members for a trade union membership of about (?1.2 million). "The party does not induce its members to join, it does not want to be suspected that trade unions were meant as a party annex. Recruitment should be natural (?without) group [word indistinct], although Deputy Premier Rakowski did not rule out the possibility in Budapest that the party may call on its members to join the unions."

Asked about extremist elements opposing the pope's visit to Poland, Urban said: "If there are at all commentaries in the world, unfavourable to the visit, as [word indistinct] (?provocation) in Poland contrary to the will of priests who appeal to the congregation to disperse after the church service, so, logically thinking, I can see a connection that also in Poland there do exist elements who would be glad if the pope did not come to Poland.

AFP REPORTS URBAN 'APOLOGY' TO WESTERN NEWSMEN

NC011623 Paris AFP in English 1537 GMT 1 Mar 83

[Excerpt] Warsaw, March 1 (AFP) -- Polish Government Spokesman Jerzy Urban today apologized to Western newsmen "who may have been ruffled" by the incidents during a mass celebrated in Katowice last week for Solidarity members killed or arrested under martial law. Newsmen said they were prevented from approcahing the church where the ceremony was held, and that they were mistreated and threatened.

Mr. [words indistinct] incidents were caused by "the nervousness of local police" and that the government had "no intention of preventing Western correspondents from doing their jobs within the framework of the law."

URBAN COMMENTS ON ZLP CONTROVERSY

NC011824 Paris AFP in English 1814 GMT 1 Mar 83

[Text] Warsaw, March 1 (AFP) -- A letter allegedly written by the president of the Polish Writers Association (ZLP) has caused a political uproar in Polish literary circles. Jan Jozef Szczepanski, president of the association, which has been suspended under martial law, denies writing the letter, received by Council of State (collegial presidency) President Henryk Jablonski.

Government Spokesman Jerzy Urban said today the letter expressed an "extremist" position and was read out last Friday at a meeting at Central Committee headquarters of writers who are party members. The meeting passed a resolution strongly critical of the ZLP leadership.

In a second letter to Mr Jablonski, Mr Szczepanski said the first letter did not come from him and was a forgery.

"The case is under examination," Mr Urban said.

Sources close to last Friday's meeting said the first letter had a decisive influence on the discussion, torpedoing the arguments of those defending the ZLP leadership.

In its reports on the meeting, the press has mentioned neither letter, saying merely that the influence maintained by "socialism's adversaries" on ZLP leaders did not permit the ZLP's suspension to be lifted.

PZPR CENTRAL COMMITTEE POLITBURO SESSION HELD

LD011912 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 1 Mar 83

[Text] The PZPR Central Committee Politburo familiarized itself today with the draft national socioeconomic plan for the years 1983-85, which will be submitted to the Sejm in March. The draft is the result of many months of work, and of the broadest consultation practiced to date.

It was stressed that an integral part of the 3-year plan are: government programs of anti-inflationary and savings measures, whose fundamental objective is to restore economic equilibrium combined with protecting the community from an uncontrolled growth in the cost of living; and to achieve improved efficiency of economic management in the conditions of limited supplies of raw and other materials.

The Politburo stressed that the implementation of the adopted assumptions may bring the intended results only if they are universally accepted and actively supported by the community, the party organizations, the state administration, and above all by the enterprises, their managements, and the employees' self-management bodies, by means of a growth in productivity, reduction of the costs of production and more economic utilization of raw and other materials.

The Politburo acquainted itself with the draft of a new system for the central direction of science and scientific-technological progress in the country. The Politburo also assessed the implementation of the program resolution of the Ninth Extraordinary PZPR Congress in the sphere of education and higher education. The full text of the communique will be carried by tomorrow's press.

PRON FIGURES HOLD WARSAW PRESS CONFERENCE

LD241537 Warsaw PAP in English 1454 GMT 24 Feb 83

[Text] A meeting of members of the PRON [Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth] Provisional National Council with foreign journalists accredited in Warsaw took place today at the INTERPRESS press center.

Present were the chairman of the PRON Provisional National Council Jan Dobraczynski and the council's general secretary and secretary of the PUWP Central Committee Professor Marian Orzechowski, among others.

The theme of the conference were the aims and principles guiding activities of the Movement for National Rebirth.

It was recalled that PRON was a platform for dialogue for various groups of the Polish society, a dialogue concerning various matters which divide and unite the society. PRON is also a place for dialogue of the society with the authorities, an element of the political system. The movement is based on individual participation, is in the process of continuous creation, and is open for all Polish patriots. At the same time the movement is striving to offer a platform for active participation of Poles in the country's socio-political life.

Many questions put by journalists concerned control functions of PRON. The movement, it was emphasized, does not aim to replace in this domain other bodies and institutions appointed to exercise control. It wants to bring its influence to bear to ensure that the effects of activity of the bodies of control are respected by the authorities and the appropriate postulates are put into effect more efficiently.

Other questions concerned the standpoint of Poland's Episcopate on the question of national accord including the PRON activity. It was stated that the espiscopate was following with attention the PRON activity believing that the movement was a chance which should not be wasted.

MADEJ CHAIRS MEETING ON ECONOMIC COOPERATION

LD012337 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 1 Mar 83

[Text] Poland's trade, long-term economic and technical cooperation with the socialist countries, and the current state of tourist exchanges with them were discussed by the Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation Committee of the Council of Ministers.

The meeting was chaired by Deputy Premier Zbigniew Madej, chairman of the committee. He stressed that the most important economic policy tasks are the preparation of a long-term outline for economic cooperation with the countries of the socialist community, the reduction of Poland's debt in the West, and providing economic incentives to stimulate exports. It is expected that this year Polish-Soviet trade turnover will reach the value of nearly R9,894,000,000. At the same time it is being estimated that the total pay imbalance in Polish-Soviet trade in 1985 will amount to about R7.7 billion. The situation calls for considerable export effort on our side.

PAP COMMENTS ON RECENT GROMYKO INTERVIEW

LD251348 Warsaw PAP in English 2117 GMT 24 Feb 83

["PAP Commentary on Gromyko Interview" -- PAP headline]

[Text] Warsaw 24 Feb -- The Thursday press interview of Andrey Gromyko is largely an appeal to West European NATO countries to face the truth and understand that if in spite of some reservations they continue to support the Americans on the question of nuclear missiles, they will cause Europe to suffer a new round of arms race so that the security of Western Europe will decrease and not grow.

The appeal was probably issued because Washington has now launched a large-scale smoke-screen [words indistinct] in order to lull the vigilance of its allies and, despite the protests of the West European public opinion, to deploy in Western Europe, starting this December, 572 most advanced American nuclear weapons.

Some of those missiles would be able to reach the Soviet territory in a matter of minutes. This will radically change the military balance in Washington's favour as the Soviet Union does not have similar missiles in the vicinity of the U.S. borders.

President Reagan however does not have the courage to openly say that he wants to gain military superiority over the Soviet Union as this would expose him to the West European public opinion as the arms race supporter, which could obstruct his plans for the deployment of nuclear missiles on the eastern side of the Atlantic Ocean.

Till recently, the American propaganda, in its attempts to win the support of Western Europeans, satisfied itself with twisting the data on the NATO and the Warsaw Treaty military build-ups to create the impression that the Soviet Union had a superior nuclear missiles arsenal, and it also ignored the Soviet proposal -- repeatedly made by Mr. Gromyko -- that the two sides totally relinquish any nuclear weapons designed for use in Europe (a true "zero option" proposal made in 1981 by Leonid Brezhnev).

The American propaganda also flatters the super-power vanity of Great Britain and France in order to make them believe that their 162 nuclear missiles should not be included in the nuclear count between NATO and the Warsaw Treaty Organization.

The weakness of these American propaganda tricks is becoming so evident to the West European opinion that Washington decided lately to apply anesthesia to it in the form of a series of statements to the effect that progress has been achieved in the Geneva talks, that the U.S. could, in certain circumstances, make concessions and that even if the U.S. started to deploy missiles in Western Europe the negotiations in Geneva would continue as if nothing had happened.

Mr. Gromyko authoritatively pronounced all this as untrue. No progress has been achieved in Geneva as the U.S. continues to stick to its proposals aimed at gaining military supremacy over the Soviet Union. So far, there is nothing in the American statements on the possible of putting forward some "intermediate options" that would indicate readiness to show greater realism. What is more -- as Mr. Gromyko has stressed -- the arrival of American missiles in Europe would create a "qualitatively new situation" of serious consequences and the responsibility for this would be borne by the U.S. and NATO.

Thus, the West European NATO countries do have something to think over.

COMMUNIQUE ON BZNS DELEGATION'S VISIT 23-26 FEB

AU011028 Sofia BTA in English 0825 GMT 1 Mar 83

["Communique on the Visit to Poland of a BAU Delegation" -- BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, March 1 (BTA) -- A delegation of the Bulgarian Agrarian Union led by Mr Petur Tanchev, BAU secretary, first vice president of the State Council of Bulgaria, was on a visit to Poland, February 23 through 26, 1983, at the invitation of Mr Roman Malinowski, chairman of the chief committee of the United Peasant Party and deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of Poland.

Mr Petur Tanchev was received by the first secretary of the CC of the Polish United Workers' Party, Chairman of Poland's Council of Ministers and of the Military Council for National Salvation Army General Wojciech Jaruzelski.

Mr Petur Tanchev and Mr Roman Malinowski had talks which proceeded in a frank atmosphere, in a spirit of friendship and mutual understanding.

Stress was laid once again on the great importance of the traditional relations between the two oldest peasants' parties in Europe -- the Bulgarian Agrarian Union and the United Peasant Party in Poland.

The leaders of the United Peasant Party informed the Bulgarian guests about the political situation in the country and about the participation of the United Peasant Party in the process of leading it out of the crisis.

The Bulgarian Agrarian Union highly esteems the historical role of the United Peasant Party which, as a successor and continuator of the progressive traditions of the peasant movement in Poland, for 90 years now have been working for the good of the Polish state and in the present complicated stage is making a constructive contribution to the people's efforts for its political stabilization, for consolidating the economy and the full normalization of the internal political situation.

The Bulgarian Agrarian Union is attaching great importance to the role which the Polish United Workers' Party and Army General Wojciech Jaruzelski personally are playing in the process of consolidation and for the mobilization of the Polish people to overcome the crisis.

The Bulgarian Agrarian Union, the communique reads in part, is highly assessing the fact that in these times of hardships, leaning on the backing of the Soviet Union and the other socialist community states, including Bulgaria, Poland is successfully opposing the ongoing attempts at foreign intervention, she can manage with the aftermaths of the "sanctions" of the USA and some other NATO states imposed on her, she fulfills her obligations under the Warsaw Treaty and in the CEMA framework.

The United Peasant Party is highly esteeming the constructive role of the Bulgarian Agrarian Union as one of Europe's oldest peasant parties and the present BAU contribution in fraternal interaction with the Bulgarian Communist Party, in the building of the developed socialist society and particularly in the building of socialism in the Bulgarian village.

The United Peasant Party highly esteems the remarkable successes of socialist Bulgaria, scored under the leadership of the Bulgarian Communist Party.

The United Peasant Party is attaching special importance to the constructive peaceful foreign political course pursued by Bulgaria, which is the paramount factor of establishing the policy of goodneighbourliness, understanding and friendly cooperation in the Balkan Peninsula. A corroboration of this fact is Mr Todor Zhivkov's proposal to convene a summit of the heads of state of the Balkan states to discuss the idea of turning the peninsula into a nuclear-free zone.

A broad exchange of views was made by the two conversing parties on the cardinal international issues, on which an absolute identity of views was voiced. The two parties to the talks emphasized that the preservation and consolidation of peace is the main task of our time. In this connection a common alarm was expressed over the tension in interstate relations, artificially forced by the USA and imperialism, which threatens the peace foundations.

For the last few months the adventurist undertakings of imperialism have been opposed by a series of constructive proposals contained in the speeches of Mr Yuriy Andropov, secretary general of the CC of the BCP. [as received]

The two parties strongly back up the Political Declaration of the Prague sitting of the Warsaw-Treaty member-states.

The Bulgarian Agrarian Union and the United Peasant Party side with holding the Geneva talks in a constructive spirit by making maximum efforts for a soonest reaching of specific agreements on curbing the nuclear armaments in Europe, without laying down any conditions for it whatsoever that might entail some complications.

The two parties are also backing the efforts for the Madrid meeting to be crowned with a meaningful and balanced document and for making a decision to convene a conference on the measures on consolidating the trust and security and for disarmament in Europe. They side with attaining headway at the Vienna talks as well.

The Bulgarian Agrarian Union and the United Peasant Party in Poland express their determination to continue their ever closer interaction in their future international activity. The two parties will actively assist in the successful holding of a second conference of peasant and kindred democratic parties and organizations to be held till this year's end in Helsinki.

The Bulgarian Agrarian Union and the United Peasant Party in Poland approved a programme for further cooperation.

TOPICS OF CZYREK TALKS IN ROME REPORTED

LD281952 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 28 Feb 83

[Pawel Wasielewski report from Rome]

[Text] Jozef Czyrek, Politburo member and secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, who is staying in Rome, has held a number of political talks. Today he met Italian Foreign Minister Emilio Colombo. The topics discussed were key problems of international affairs and bilateral relations. Jozef Czyrek also met the chairman of the Foreign Affairs Commission of the Chamber of Deputies and chairman of the Italian IPU Group, Giulio Andreotti. Some aspects of the current international situation were discussed, with particular emphasis on disarmament. Questions concerning further contacts between the parliaments of Poland and Italy were also discussed.

POLAND REJECTS HUMAN RIGHTS COMMISSION 'LAMPOON'

LD011213 Warsaw PAP in English 1106 GMT 1 Mar 83

[By PAP correspondent Edward Dylawerski]

[Text] Geneva 1 March -- Poland's delegate, Henryk Sokalski, was the first speaker today to take the floor at the plenary meeting of the Human Rights Commission after the U.N. deputy secretary general, Hugo Gobbi, presented his "report on the situation in Poland".

The Polish delegate recalled that the Human Rights Commission's resolution adopted on 10 March, 1982, on which the Gobbi report is based, was not approved by more than half of the commission's membership. It was officially rejected by the Polish Government as illegal, invalid, politically harmful and morally double-faced.

Poland has also declared that it would not take part in any form of implementation of the resolution whose draft was brought from Washington and passed on to several over-zealous co-sponsors from Western Europe. The purpose of that campaign was to punish Poland for her determination to stay alive in face of a dangerous internal crisis, to use the Polish card in the gamble, and to whip up international tension.

The motives which caused the Polish matters to be tackled at the commission's forum have been and remain part of a process linked up with East-West relations. This is a method of action which we reject out of hand, said the Polish delegate. Poland has never so far bowed to a foreign ultimatum. Obviously, not everybody can understand our history and respect our sense of pride, freedom and dignity.

The speaker emphasized that Poland has been and remains ready to cooperate with the U.N. secretary general. But it will do nothing under duress or on unacceptable conditions of illegal resolutions. Also, highly deplorable are charges that the Polish Government refused Mr (?Gobbi permission) to visit Poland or denied him a visa.

The Polish Government's stand on refusing to take part in implementation of the aforesaid resolution of last year still holds good.

The document presented to the commission is not a report. It is simply a lampoon, some of which parts are offensive, both to Poland and the commission as well. We categorically reject it.

What the commission can and should do to help Poland is to finish discussion and interference in Poland's internal affairs, said the Polish delegate in conclusion.

GIOSAN VISITS JAPAN, MEETS NAKASONE, OFFICIALS

AU282112 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1836 GMT 28 Feb 83

[Text] Tokyo, (AGERPRES) 28/2/1983 -- Japanese Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone received the Romanian parliamentary delegation headed by Nicolae Giosan, chairman of the Grand National Assembly now on an official visit of friendship to Japan, at the invitation of that country's Diet.

In behalf of President Nicolae Ceausescu of Romania the Japanese prime minister and government were conveyed a cordial salute, wishes of good health and happiness, of peace and prosperity for the friendly Japanese people.

Thanking for the message, the Japanese prime minister asked that the Romanian head of state be conveyed, in his own behalf and in behalf of the government, warm wishes of good health and personal happiness alongside wishes of progress and welfare for the friendly Romanian people.

The delegation of the Grand National Assembly had interviews, in turn, with Hajime Fukuda, speaker of the House of Councillors of the Japanese Diet, talks attended also by the deputy speakers of the two chambers and by chairmen of certain commissions and deputies representing various political parties.

The delegation also met Shintaro Abe, minister of foreign affiars, and had talks with Masayoshi Ito, chairman of the Japan-Romania Parliamentary Group of Friendship and with other members of the group.

During the interviews the sides highlighted with satisfaction the continuously ascending evolution of the relations of friendship and collaboration between the two countries, peoples and parliaments and the positive results marked in the amplification of the Romanian-Japanese collaboration in the bilateral and international planes.

Both sides highlighted the special importance of the official visit paid to Japan by Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, and by Elena Ceausescu, that opened wide prospects to the widening and diversification of the mutually advantageous collaboration to the interest of the two peoples, of peace and understanding throughout the world. The sides pointed out the role of contacts at a parliamentary and governmental level, of the exchanges of visit between various institutions and organizations, that have contributed to better knowledge and rapprochement between the two countries, to finding new ways apt to lead to the amplification of the tradictional relations of friendship between Romania and Japan on the political, economic, technical, scientific and cultural planes and to collaboration in the international life.

FURTHER ON VISIT OF ITALIAN SOCIAL DEMOCRATS

Longo Meeting With Duma

AU282115 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1850 GMT 28 Feb 83

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 28/2/1983 -- Aurel Duma, minister secretary of state, the Ministry of Foreign Affiars, chairman for Romania in the Joint Governmental Commission on Economic and Technical Collaboration Between Romania and Italy, had an interview with the delegation of the Social Democratic Party of Italy, headed by Pietro Longo, secretary, that now visits Romania. The sides discussed problems concerning the Romanian-Italian relations, particularly the enhancement of the exchanges and economic, technical, and scientific cooperation between the two countries. At the same time the sides exchanged opinions on international relations.

Meets With Ceausescu

AU011941 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1900 GMT 1 MAr 83e

[Excerpt] Bucharest AGERPRES 1/3/1983 -- On March 1 RCP General Secretary Nicolae Ceausescu, president of Romania, met the delegation of the Italian Democratic Socialist Party (IDSP) headed by General Secretary Pietro Longo that at the invitation of the CC of the RCP paid a visit of friendship to Romania. Emil Bobu, member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP, and Miu Dobrescu, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP, participated in the interview.

CEAUSESCU THANKS CPSU, USSR FOR CONGRATULATIONS

LD200712 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 19 Feb 83

[Text] Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party and president of the Socialsit Republic of Romania has sent to the CPSU Central Committee and the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet a telegram expressing his most sincere gratitude for the congratulations and wishes sent on the occasion of his birthday.

I am convinced, says the telegram, that relations of multilateral cooperation between our parties and countries and peoples will constantly develop in all areas in the interests of both sides for the good of the case of peace and international cooperation, socialism and communism.

BOBU RECEIVES FDJ DELEGATION LED BY KRENZ

AU281504 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 26 Feb 83 p 5

[Text] Comrade Emil Bobu, member of the Political Executive Committee and secretary of the RCP Central Committee, received a GDR youth delegation led by Egon Krenz, first secretary of the FDJ Central Council. On the occasion, the sides emphasized with satisfaction the good relations of friendship and cooperation between our parties, countries and peoples, which are continuously developing in the spirit of agreements between Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, and Comrade Erich Honecker, secretary general of the SED Central Committee and president of the GDR State Council. They also stressed the contribution made by the two countries' young people and by the Union of Communist Youth and the FDJ to deepening the friendship and cooperation between the Socialist Republic of Romania and the GDR. The meeting was attended by Siegfried Bock, GDR ambassador to Bucharest.

STAMBOLIC ADDRESSES JOINT SESSION OF ASSEMBLY

AU011818 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 1 Mar 83

[Report by Olivija Rusovac and Dragan Petrovic on speech by Petar Stambolic, president of the SFRY Presidency, at the joint session of the SFRY Assembly's Federal Chamber and Chamber of Republics and Provinces in Belgrade on 1 March -- passages within quotation marks recorded]

[Text] We have achieved a level of material and social development that has inevitably demanded great changes in the strategy of development, with a view to making it more effective and enabling a fast and more stable economic growth and the development of socialist self-managing social relations, Petar Stambolic, president of Yugoslavia's Presidency, said. Although the change in economic structure was stipulated as a primary task in the documents of the 10th and 11th LCY Congresses as well as in the social plans, we have yielded to the inertia of the old practice and to the pressures of unrealistic investment ambitions. We were spending more than we created, Stambolic said. Pointing out that in this year's economic policy the decisive condition for a stable economy is relying on our own forces, Stambolic stressed that the loans we may get from abroad must not be utilized for investment or other expenditure. The Federal Executive Council has adopted a clear attitude on this matter and has the support of the SFRY Presidency. These funds can only be utilized for imports of necessary consumer goods, for stabilizing the domestic market and strengthening foreign exchange reserves of the country, Stambolic said, and added:

"The data on the economic trends in the first few months of this year seriously warn that the 1983 economic policy is being inconsistently implemented in some of its indicators. The SFRY Presidency assesses that internal and international conditions exist which demand a decisive cessation of the past practice of vacillation and hesitation in implementing the policy which was agreed upon. We must proceed in a united manner from the attitude that no one has the right to adapt Yugoslavia's economic policy to his momentary, regional, or narrow sectional needs and interests in a way which actually invalidates the common and long-term interests of the country. This time there must be no yielding to any or anyone's partial interests.

Measures should be taken most decisively through which domstic expenditure will decrease by one-tenth, as is envisaged by this year's assembly resolution. This means a faster reexamination of all investments under way and of the budgets of all sociopolitical communities. It is necessary, Stambolic said, to take measures so that spending for common needs will be coordinated with the economic stabilization policy, including reexaminations of the rights and institutions in this sphere. It is necessary to improve without delay the financial situation in the economy and other social activities and ensure the regular fulfillment of mutual obligations and full financial discipline. In this period of an inevitable and planned decline in the standard of living of the people, all those who easily reach for the worker's income and refuse to give up investments and to reduce public and communal expenditures must be accountable to the workers class, Petar Stambolic stressed.

"We must have economically strong organizations of associated labor which will be able to carry out their policy of development and economic operations through their own financing and association of labor and pooling of resources in the unified Yugoslav market. All this must be accompanied by a mechanism of the economic system which will motivate better work and stimulate efficient economic operations, higher productivity and effective accords and agreements."

Emphasizing that, even under the difficult conditions of economic operations, the vitality of our political system has manifested itself in the readiness to overcome the present difficulties, Stambolic said that, within the newly developed relations in the federation, the method of accords and agreements between the republics and provinces has confirmed itself as an irreplaceable self-managing democratic method of coordinating differences and individual and common interests. He then added:

"However, as regards the sphere of our relations, we are dissatisfied with the slow progress in implementing, and especially with the failures to implement, what has been agreed upon. Therefore it is necessary to accelerate the work on accords and agreements and to consistently and responsibly implement these accords and agreements. Achieving living and constant links of delegates and delegations in the delegate assemblies and especially in the SFRY Assembly, on the one hand, with the delegate basis and the self-managing organizations and communities and their self-managing organs on the other, is a condition for that. We fail to carry out many projects and perform many tasks in good time also because the range of problems on which decisions are made by consensus at the federation level is expanding beyond constitutionally determined framework."

Concluding the part of his speech on implementing the economic stabilization policy, Stambolic pointed out that we would further continue to build the system of political and economic relations on the basis of pluralism of self-managing interests and that we would take all available measures in defense of the basis values of self-managing socialism.

Turning to the international position and activity of our country, Petar Stambolic, president of Yugoslavia's Presidency, pointed out that, through the continuity and consistency of its independent and nonaligned foreign policy in the past period, Yugoslavia has continued to strengthen its position and role as a constructive factor in international relations: the role of being a factor of peace and stability in Europe and the world. Petar Stambolic appraised the contemporary international situation as a very complex and emphasized that bloc rivalry is the cause of that situation. During this period, international economic relations and the world economic crisis have further deteriorated dramatically and the burden of the crisis has become intolerable especially for the developing countries. This unfavorable development in the world reveals the deep crisis of the bloc concept of international relations and of every policy that is based on a position of force and domination, Petar Stambolic stressed, and added that the nonaligned countries, too, have been subjected to strong and constant pressures from the blocs. However, it is precisely these pressures that have contributed to strengthening the nonaligned countries' awareness of the role of their movement and of its responsible tasks and the importance of action unity for the fate of every individual member-country of the movement.

Speaking about the forthcoming seventh summit meeting of nonaligned countries in New Delhi, Petar Stambolic pointed out:

"During the intensive preparations for the seventh conference of the heads of states or governments, the nonaligned countries have succeeded in subordinating their narrower individual interests to the broadest common interest. On this basis the attempts to pacify [pacifizirati] the movement or to turn it away from its original nonbloc orientation have been thwarted. Thus, the conditions have been created for a successful progress and outcome of the seventh conference, which will be held in the coming days in friendly India -- a country which is one of the founders of our movement and which has made an invaluable contribution to its assertion and reputation. Yugoslavia's international position is most closely linked to the consolidation and further strengthening of the policy of the Nonaligned Movement.

For this reason we will strive, together with other nonaligned countries, to ensure that the seventh conference will fulfill the expectations and make a concrete contribution to peace and relaxation of international tension and to creating the conditions for an independent development of all countries on the basis of their equal rights and especially for a faster development of developing countries. We will strive to ensure that the movement will express its views as clearly as possible and in the same way determine the future direction of actions of nonaligned countries in the spheres of disarmament, resolving the problems and hotbeds of crisis, liquidation of colonialism and neocolonialism, [the struggle] against imperialism and all tendencies of domination and hegemonism and for establishing a new international economic system and strengthening the role and effectiveness of the United Nations. We will especially strive to strengthen the unity of the movement on the basis of the Nonaligned Movement's original principles and on the basis of peaceful solutions for disputes between nonaligned countries."

In the part of his speech on our country's international position, Petar Stambolic noted that Yugoslavia would continue to develop good relations with neighboring and other European countries as well as with big powers and all countries of the world which accept cooperation on the basis of respect for independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity, noninterference and the right to an independent internal development. Emphasizing once again that we face great tasks and that we know what we want and that we have plans and programs for action, Petar Stambolic added that we can expect success only if we are united and have a new attitude toward work.

Concluding his explanatory speech at the session of Yugoslavia's Assembly in connection with the discussion on the report of Yugoslavia's Presidency, Petar Stambolic said the following:

"The most important thing for all of us now is to consistently and responsibily fulfill our tasks and perform our social assignments at all levels ranging from the basic organizations of associated labor, delegates and delegations, working people in villages, assemblies of the sociopolitical communities and their executive organs, organs of administration and sociopolitical organizations to those of us who occupy these responsible positions. It is with this attitude toward implementing the program that has been agreed upon that we will confirm once again that we are equal to the historical tasks of our society and that we are consistent in following the road on which the League of Communists and Comrade Tito started us."

Further on Stambolic Speech

LD011326 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1143 GMT 1 Mar 83

[Text] Belgrade, March 1 (TANJUG) -- The economic stabilization policy adopted by Yugoslavia has not been adopted only so that the country would overcome the present economic difficulties. Yugoslavia's long-term strategy is not one of how "to survive" but instead one of how to live better, how to raise the social and personal standard through more work.

Presidency of Yugoslavia President Petar Stambolic stated the above today at a joint session of the two chambers of the Assembly of Yugoslavia.

Our goal is the Yugoslav community's economic and social progress, Stambolic said. This explains the readiness of Yugoslavia, as a whole, for additional efforts and sacrifices and the support given to the long-term programme of economic stabilization by the working class, peasants and all other Yugoslavs, Stambolic said.

Despite all difficulties Yugoslavia faces, the political situation in the country is good, Stambolic set out.

"With our overall activity to date we have shown that we continue firm and consistent in pursuing Tito's road of developing socialist self-management and strengthening the unity and equality of the Yugoslav nations and nationalities, the country's independence and non-aligned foreign policy", Stambolic said.

Stambolic set out that Yugoslavia's economic policy for 1983 marks a decisive step in the implementation of its development strategy. All analyses show that Yugoslavia can perform this difficult task and that it can do so primarily by means of self-reliance.

Self-reliance shows us that the Yugoslav economy's more efficacious and stepped-up incorporation in the international division of labour is not necessary only so that the foreign debts would be regularly repaid and the imports of necessary raw materials, semi-manufactures and consumer goods ensured. Self-reliance is also a basic condition of the economy's stability and its ability, at the present level of its development, successfully to compete with the developed economies on the world market.

The activating of the inadequately utilized potentials of the economy and the other social activities also opens new employment opportunities for the young and experts. "It contributes to the solution of the unemployment problem, one of the major social problems today", Stambolic said.

The Presidency of Yugoslavia president drew attention that "many affairs and tasks are not attended to on time" because the number of questions decided by consensus at the federal level is being expanded beyond the constitutionally set frameworks. We are now on the way of overcoming this, too, and ensuring efficacious solutions to major economic and social problems, Stambolic said.

Stambolic drew attention that the difficulties Yugoslavia faces have of late been used for attacks on the basic achievements of its revolution." We will continue to apply, just as so far, all available measures when the defense of our fundamental values is involved, when the defense of our constitutional order and self-management democratic development is involved", Stambolic set out.

Delegates Speak at Session

LD011923 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1040 GMT 1 Mar 83

[Summary] Belgrade, 1 Mar (TANJUG) -- Raif Dizdarevic chaired a joint session of the Chamber of the Republics and Provinces and of the Federal Chamber of the Yugoslav Assembly during which Mika Spiljak was elected a new member of the SFRY Presidency by proposal of the Croat Assembly.

The proceedings at the joint session, the second such session during the period of the present assembly, were attended by Milka Planinc, president of the Federal Executive Council; presidents of the republican and provincial presidencies; Nikola Stojanovic, secretary of the Presidium of the LCY Central Committee; Marin Cetinic, president of the SAWPY Federal Conference; and Bogoljub Nedeljkovic, president of the Federation of Yugoslav Trade Unions. The session was also attended by members of the diplomatic corps accredited in Belgrade.

"Concluding his report Petar Stambolic stressed that we are facing big tasks. We know what we want. We have plans and programs and clear directions of action, Stambolic stressed. We also have the strength to carry them out successfully.

"The most important thing now is that we all carry out our tasks consistently and responsibly and discharge our social business -- from the basic organizations of associated labor, delegates and delegations, working people in the countryside, assemblies of sociopolitical communities and their executive organs, organs of administration and sociopolitical organizations to those of us who hold the most responsible functions.

"The first delegate who asked to take the floor after the introductory report by President of the SFRY Presidency Petar Stambolic was Ljubo Markovic from Montenegro. He stressed that the structural imbalance in the manufacturing industry and nonimplementation of the tasks provided for in the plan has caused great difficulties in the economy as the Presidency report mentioned. The only way out of the present situation is to redirect the economy toward producing exports. The optimum use of our own resources is indispensible for this."

"Mito Micajkov, vice president of the SFRY Assembly, said that he endorses Petar Stambolic's report, adding that in it the SFRY Presidency rightly stresses that the basic problem is to overcome the current economic difficulties and to gradually implement the long-term program of economic stabilization."

"Miran Potrc, a delegate from Slovenia, said that the Presidency report provides a realistic picture of the situation, efforts, and successes as well as of serious contradictions in our society. It provides an opportunity for us to assess our work and to discuss two questions seriously and thoroughly: the need to develop socialist self-management more consistently and the need to implement the policy of economic stabilization. In this connection it should be said that **it is not the self-management** system which is responsible for the present difficulties, but the fact that we have failed to develop self-management relations in our society."

"Although at the moment we still do not have information on the implementation of the economic stabilization tasks during the first 2 months of 1983, we can infer from unrelated indications that the situation continues to be more than alarming, Potrc said. This is why as early as the next session of our assembly chambers we should analyze the situation in our economy and, if necessary, adopt additional measures which will make the faster implementation of stabilization tasks possible.

"Ljubomir Petrovic, a delegate form the Socialist Republic of Serbia, stressed that it is a very good thing that the Presidency report and the speech by the Presidency president critically assesses the manifestations and shortcomings and points the ways and means to overcome them. According to him, our self-management system has confirmed its vitality and its ability to resolve even the most complex contradictions despite the resistance of old and inherited tendencies and despite the lack of experience in building new relations. Difficulties have arisen mainly because of our own shortcomings including inefficiency and inconsistency in implementating unanimously adopted stands as those which are most important. This opened up the scope for enemy forces to become strong. What inefficiency and irresponsible behavior by institutions and officials can lead to was shown best by the events in Kosovo in 1981. Not only individuals and organs in Kosovo are responsible for what happened in that province, but individuals and organs in the Socialist Republic of Serbia, the federation and even the Presidency of the SFRY."

"Aslan Fazlija, a delegate from Kosovo, said that the Presidency report deserves full attention. Moreover, one should praise the Presidency's practice whereby it maintains contacts with the Assembly and our public in this way. It should also be said that the evaluations of the situation in Kosovo are quite correct.

Counterrevolutionary events have caused many problems in that province. However, now, thanks to extensive actions by all self-management forces, conditions have been created for normal life and work although the consequences are still felt. We are aware of the fact that Kosovo must be open to all Yugoslavs because this is the only way it can prosper.

"Speaking on our country's relations with neighboring Albania, Fazlija stressed that they are bad now because of the stand taken by the Albanian leadership which blames Yugoslavia for all its problems. Cultural cooperation has been brought to a standstill, not because we want that, but because our neighbors want to subordinate everything to their onesided and subversive objectives. However, despite that, we once again stress that we want to develop good-neighborly relations with everyone, including Albania. For this to happen, Enver Hoxha and his associates will have to change their attitude toward Yugoslavia," Fazlija said.

"Zvonko Spoljar, a delegate from Croatia, said that it is increasingly evident that an attempt is being made to blame the system of social self-management for the many problems which have arisen. However, such stands are unacceptable. Changes in the self-management system are necessary, but only where they must be made in order to improve the development of production relations."

"Having made a positive assessment regarding the importance of the SFRY Presidency Report, delegate Branko Jovetic spoke on our country's foreign policy, particularly of its resolve, in cooperation with other nonaligned countries, to fight for a democratic transformation of international relations. Our policy of independence and nonalignment, he stressed, contributes to the deepest, lasting interests of our country and to consolidating its international status. In so doing it also contributes to external conditions relative to its independent and free internal development."

"In delegate Joza Bodruzic's [name as received] view, the greatest value of the report by the SFRY Presidency is that it critically points out the most significant social problems and on this basis points out the ways and means of resolving them."

"At the end of the discussion in connection with the report of the SFRY Presidency, the SFRY Assembly adopted the following conclusions:

"The SFRY Assembly endorses the stands on the assessments contained in the SFRY Presidency report and in the speech by Comrade Petar Stambolic, president of the SFRY Presidency, on socio-economic development and implementation of the policy of economic stabilization, and on foreign policy and the international position of Yugoslavia. The Assembly points out that the SFRY Presidency's evaluations of the situation and problems in domestic and foreign policy and the directions of the action to implement the economic stabilization policy on the basis of further developing the system of socialist self-management represent an encouragement for the work and activity of our working people and citizens, organs of self-management and organs of authority and of all organized socialist subjective forces to overcome the difficulties in the socio-economic stabilization in Yugoslavia.

The SFRY Assembly particularly stresses that the stabilization of our achievements and of our overall development requires that all our working people and citizens, all forms of their self-management and social organization, organs of the federation, republics, provinces and municipalities and all institutions of our system resolutely become involved in the faster, consistent and complete implementation of the policy of economic stabilization with creative efforts to develop and carry out the strategy of reliance on our own resources by fully utilizing all available opportunities and everything we have created and have at our disposal.

"To do that we require maximum efforts and full responsibility by everyone to ensure that the agreed policy of socio-economic and socialist development of the country in 1983 is consistently implemented.

"The SFRY Assembly stresses that -- consistent with its independent and nonaligned policy -- Yugoslavia will continue with its foreign political activity to make an unceasing contribution to peace and security in the world, to independence and equality of the nations and to building new and more equitable international economic and political relations. To achieve that, together with all other nonaligned countries it will make maximum efforts so that the seventh conference of nonaligned heads of state or government may make a full contribution to solving essential problems of today's world, to preserving peace and to establishing conditions for further democratizing international economic and political relations on the principles of active peaceful coexistence.

"In the continuation of the joint session Mika Spiljak was proclaimed member of the SFRY Presidency. The Assembly of the Socialist Republic of Croatia informed President of the SFRY Assembly Raif Dizdarevic that they have chosen Comrade Mika Spiljak to be a member of the SFRY Presidency. On the basis of Amendment Four to the SFRY Constitution, the SFRY Assembly then unanimously proclaimed that Comrade Mika Spiljak has been chosen a member of the SFRY Presidency. Mika Spiljak's election was greeted by the delegates with warm applause.

"Mika Spiljak then took the usual oath of office and Raif Dizdarevic congratulated him on his election to the SFRY Presidency. Raif Dizdarevic then read the complete composition of the SFRY Presidency: Cvijetin Mijatovic, Lazar Kolisevski, Sergej Kraigher, Petar Stambolic, Radovan Vlajkovic, Fadilj Hodza, Mika Spiljak, Vidoje Zarkovic and Mitja Ribicic, as president of the Presidium of the LCY Central Committee.

"The assembly will resume work this afternoon in separate sessions of the two chambers.

More on Spiljak Election

LD011452 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1330 GMT 1 Mar 83

[Text] Belgrade, Mar 1 (TANJUG) -- At a joint session today (Tuesday) of both chambers of the Assembly of Yugoslavia, at the proposal of the Assembly of the Yugoslav Republic of Croatia, Mika Spiljak was declared new member of the Presidency of Yugoslavia.

The Presidency of Yugoslavia is the collective leadership of the country and has nine members. Each of the six Yugoslav republics and the two autonomous provinces have one member on the Presidency and the Presidency president of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia is an ex-officio member of the highest state leadership.

Mika Spiljak has been elected to the post in place of the late Dr Vladimir Bakaric who was the representative of the federal Republic of Croatia.

Mika Spiljak (67) is a distinguished Yugoslav politician and statesman and a Croat by nationality. He participated in the national liberation war from 1941 to 1945.

He has held many important positions both in the federation and the Republic of Croatia. He has been Yugoslav premier, president of the Federal Assembly and president of the Yugoslav trade unions.

DEFENSE PREPAREDNESS DISCUSSED AT 25 FEB MEETING

LD251337 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1200 GMT 25 Feb 83

[Text] Karadjordjevo, 25 Feb (TANJUG) -- A meeting was held in Karadjordjevo today between the members of the SFRY Presidency and highest-ranking federal leaders and the members of the Military Council of SFRY Armed Forces. The highest-ranking leaders of our Armed Forces briefed the SFRY Presidency on the state of defense preparations and the basic tasks and lines of further development of the Armed Forces.

The Presidency judged that significant results had been achieved in strengthening all the components of our defense system and particularly in raising the combat capability of the Yugoslav People's Army and territorial defense and their preparedness for the defense of the sovereignty, independence and revolutionary achievements of socialist Yugoslavia. It was pointed out that all the organized forces of our community should be involved still further in the efforts to strengthen the system of all-people's defense and social self-protection.

THREE KOSOVO OFFICIALS RELIEVED OF POSTS

LD012032 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1547 GMT 1 Mar 83

[Text] Pristina, 1 Mar (TANJUG) -- The joint session of all three chambers of the Kosovo Assembly today relieved Aljus Gasi, member of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo Presidency of his post for health reasons.

Ali Mulja, president of the Provincial Committee for Information, was also relieved of his post for the same reason. Ismailj Berisa was elected new president of the Provincial Committee for Information (up to now president of Decani Municipal Assembly). Hisen Kajdomcaj, president of the Sociopolitical Chamber of the Provincial Assembly, was elected president of the editorial collegium of the DELEGATSKE NOVINE, organ of the Kosovo Assembly.

TITOGRAD ASSEMBLY RELIEVES OFFICIALS OF POSTS

LD011952 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1153 GMT 1 Mar 83

[Excerpts] Titograd, 1 Mar (TANJUG) -- In addition to Jovan Mihailovic, vice president of the Executive Committee of the Titograd Municipal Assembly, and Slavko Bogetic, deputy director of the Institute for the Urban Development of Titograd, whom the delegates of the Titograd Municipal Assembly relieved of their posts yesterday during the afternoon session of the Assembly, Zvonimir Tomovic, deputy municipal social attorney of self-management, was also relieved of his post.

All three officials were denied social trust in the carrying out of their responsible duties not because they carried out these duties badly or because there were mistakes in their work, but because they did not accept the invitation of the Titograd construction work organization to accept responsible work in this work collective and involve themselves directly in overcoming the great business and economic difficulties in which the Titograd construction workers find themselves. The delegates accepted initiative of the Titograd League of Communists Municipal Committee, which agreed with the invitation of the construction work organization, and asked that the above-mentioned individuals begin work on new tasks. They presented their reasons for not wanting to accept the duties offered, but these were rejected by the Municipal League of Communists Committee of Titograd at a session a few days ago.

Some of the above-mentioned cadres have not accepted the assessment concerning their evading the new jobs because they do not want to leave their executive chairs.

The delegation of the municipal League of Communists committee passed on a report on the committee's political attitude to the delegate assembly with the explanation that those who are not ready to accept the tasks that the economic stabilization policy imposes, cannot remain in their posts.

CROATIAN PAPER'S PARTY ORGANIZATION DISSOLVED

AU011919 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 23 Feb 83 p 3

[M. Pribic report]

[Text] Karlovac, 22 Feb -- The communal committee of the League of Communists in Karlovac last night unanimously adopted a decision to dissolve the basic organization of the League of Communists of KARLOVACKI TJEDNIK.

In explaining the decision, it is said, among other things, that the activity in performing the tasks which this and every other basic organization of the League of Communists has was missing in the work of this party organization. It is also said that the organization did not perceive its place in the overall policy of the communal organization of the League of Communists and the LCY. This was manifested in its activity, which was contrary to the positions and conclusions of the League of Communists and which allowed individuals in the editorial office to privatize public media. Instead of making their contribution through the media (newspapers and radio programs) in which they work, to the overall efforts and activities of the communal organization of the League of Communists and to implementing the tasks which are decisive for the further development of self-management, Communists in this editorial office directed their activity at "almost organized disinformation of the public, and in this way tried politically to disorient and draw away the party members from the rules of activity as they have been laid down."

The most obvious example of such behavior, it is said in the explanation, is KARLOVACKI TJEDNIK of 10 February this year, in which an attempt was made to revive the "Karlovac case," even though in its conclusions the communal committee of the League of Communists obliged all Communists not to initiate discussions on issues on which the organs of the League of Communists had taken final positions.

Communists in this editorial office did not have the strength to consistently implement these positions. They have enabled group property behavior and a privatization of the public information media, through which an attempt was made to impose on the Karlovac party organization a new discussion on problems connected with the "Karlovac case" which have already been clarified.

Such behavior, it was assessed, represents an exceptional example of negative and politically unacceptable ideopolitical activity.

In the discussion, members of the communal committee of the League of Communists were unanimous in their view that this party organization had deviated from the policy of the League of Communists.

The communal committee obliged its presidium to establish the political responsibility of every member of the League of Communists of KARLOVACKI TJEDNIK and to pronounce appropriate ideopolitical measures, following which work will begin on reforming the organization.

RIBICIC ATTENDS VOJVODINA LCY MEETING

LD241503 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1200 GMT 24 Feb 83

[Text] A meeting of the Vojvodina League of Communists provincial committee on ideo-political questions in society and the tasks of the League of Communists has begun in Novi Sad. Mitja Ribicic, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, is attending the meeting.

In the introductory report it was stressed that the time in which the plenary session is being held makes it necessary to have an open, communist and critical appraisal of the results achieved in carrying out the decisions of the 12th LCY Congress, the 17th conference of the League of Vojvodina and the Ninth Congress of the League of Communists of Serbia. This must be done, above all, in order to raise the ability of the League of Communists and to carry out ideopolitical action.

POZDERAC ADDRESSES BOSNIA-HERCEGOVINA LC PLENUM

AU011920 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 26, 27 Feb 83 p 4

[Report on introductory speech by Hamidja Pozderac, president of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Bosnia-Hercegovina, at the ninth session of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Bosnia-Hercegovina in Sarajevo on 25 February]

[Text] The action program for further ideopolitial activity indicates only the most vital tasks. This is done to make it topical and a real action program for all organizations and organs of the League of Communists and so that it will direct the organizations and organs toward the most vital tasks of implementing the policy of economic stabilization, a successful functioning and further development of the political system of socialist self-management, toward further strengthening the ideological, political and action capability of members.

The action program should serve the dynamization of the activity of the League of Communists in all circles and a mobilization of other organized forces. It should encourage a better and more militant activity in all cells of society in the struggle against nationalist, pseudoliberal and dogmatic views and tendencies which have been evident lately and which are expressed more and more frequently.

Various forms of nationalism are particularly aggressive. This causes special concern because certain phenomena of a nationalist nature are also manifested in the ranks of the younger generation. In certain schools, for instance, a division of young people according to their nationality and religion is evident, and regrettably there are some clashes based on this division. In addition to our other realizations, all this indicates that in its work with the younger generation and at all levels of education the League of Communists should begin a more substantial ideological and political activity against attempts at indoctrinating the younger generation from the positions opposing socialist self-management and the LCY program orietation.

The struggle for ideological and political awareness, for socialist self-management, for defending the achievements of the revolution, for successfully solving the vital problems of the working people, for implementing the authority of the workers class and working people, for more substantial and effective work of delegates and delegations, the delegate assemblies, the self-managing and state organs, the social organizations and the associations of citizens must form the enduring backbone of activity of the League of Communists of Bosnia-Hercegovina on the basis of the congress positions and decisions and of a more effective struggle to implement the economic stabilization policy and of other conclusions of the LCY Central Committee and the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Bosnia-Hercegovina.

Thus, various dilemmas, as well as doubts and distrust, which exist among a number of citizens regarding the possibility of emerging from the existing economic difficulties, would be more quickly removed.

Nationalism Discussed

LD271454 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1100 GMT 27 Feb 83

["Firm in the Face of Antisocialist and Antiself-Management Forces" -- TANJUG heading]

[Text] Sarajevo, 27 Feb (TANJUG) -- At this time in our country various antiself-management and antisocialist forces are appearing more openly on the political scene. Their activity is more perceptible in Bosnia-Hercegovina. The protagonists of nationalism -- of both separatist and hegemonistic orientation -- of anarchic-liberalism, dogmatism and clericalism are acting with greater unity and often supplement their ranks both from within the country and from reactionary centers abroad.

This was the conclusion of the action program for further ideopolitical activity of the Bosnia-Hercegovina League of Communists Central Committee at its session on 25 February.

The Central Committee considers, the action program notes, that the protagonists of political destruction today are skillfully attempting to make use of the economic difficulties through which our country, as part of the international community, is passing and to build on them their standpoints on the "inefficiency" of socialist self-management and the supposed advantages of other political systems and, by using various propaganda means and slogans, to infiltrate working people and citizens in various areas of social life. Individuals of a hostile orientation have also succeeded in occupying positions in some institutes of science and culture, particularly those involved with publishing and information activities, and in certain social organizations and cultural and scientific associations. Furthermore, the counterrevolutionary actions of nationalistic and irredentist forces in Kosovo, particularly at the beginning, encouraged nationalistic and other antisocialist and antiself-management forces in Bosnia-Hercegovina as well, and the Bosnia-Hercegovina League of Communists firmly resists this.

The discussions have again revived questions about the ethnic origins of the Yugoslav nations and about the formation of separate national institutions for members of individual nations within the framework of multinational environments and republics. It is clear that there are also some other theses on questions of the positions of nations and nationalities and of the socialist republics and provinces in Yugoslavia which can be equated with those from the period of the so-called mass movement and liberalism. For this reason the Bosnia-Hercegovina League of Communists Central Committee, the action program says, again emphasizes that all the specific features and common values of the nations and nationalities of our republic can only be adequately realized in joint cultural, scientific and other institutions.

Activity from nationalistic, national-separatist and hegemonistic positions is directed toward separating national and class interests, toward taking national phenomena out of the context of overall social and political relations, out of the life of one or other separate nation and of them all together in the economic, political, cultural, linguistic or any other area of life.

The Bosnia-Hercegovina League of Communists Central Committee once again stresses that the uncritical and tendentious emphasis of nationhood outside of class positions and the treatment of republics as nationally exclusive states in spite of their socialist self-managing class character, is in fact an attack on the basic principles of Yugoslav federalism.

The program also considers that although in the public information media in the Socialist Republic of Bosnia-Hercegovina there is no evidence of affair-like and sensational treatment of social questions and phenomena in other environments, nevertheless there have been tendencies and phenomena of the privatization of individual information media and of delayed and inadequate reaction to certain events both in the republic and in Yugoslavia.

The program also talks about, among other things, the attempts -- which are directed at our society -- at indoctrinating young people in certain educational institutes which are being expressed in excesses on a nationalistic basis, in digression by individual teachers in the interpretation of historical, cultural and other events in the past, and so on.

The Central Committee orders all organizations and leaderships to develop continuous and permanent ideopolitical activity on the foundation of the adopted tasks of the League of Communists in realizing the social role and position of the younger generation. In this way they will contribute to directing young people in essential questions of self-management practise, a more rapid solution of the problems of the young and their even more successful education and upbringing in the achievements of the national liberation struggle and the socialist revolution of the nations and nationalities of Yugoslavia.

On the basis of this action program, of which we have conveyed only some of the main points, the basic organizations and organs of the League of Communists in Bosnia-Hercegovina are obliged to adopt their own programs of ideopolitical activity and to regularly assess their realization.

Other Speakers

LD260042 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1251 GMT 25 Feb 83

[Excerpt] Sarajevo, 25 Feb (TANJUG) -- The League of Communists of Bosnia-Hercegovina has embarked more decisively on ideological and political clarification of the real essence and character of antisocialist phenomena and tendencies. This has also influenced the more militant attitude toward concrete phenomena and exponents of antisocialist and antiself-management activities of individuals and groups.

This was stressed by Ivan Brigic, Presidium secretary of the Bosnia-Hercegovina League of Communists Central Committee, while presenting a report at today's session of the Bosnia-Hercegovina League of Communists Central Committee on the work of the Central Committee Presidium of the republic. Brigic said that to a certain extent there had been an expansion of the circle of Communists from the ranks of cultural and scientific workers involved in the critical explanation of the messages and real content of individual, alleged, literary and scientific works, journalistic and other public declarations aimed at undermining the equality, brotherhood and unity of our peoples, at distorting certain events and slandering personalities from cultural, scientific and political life, and in fact, at attacking the overall political and cultural climate in Bosnia-Hercegovina.

After adopting the information on the work of the Presidium, the Central Committee members began the discussion of current ideological and political trends in society.

In his short introductory remarks, Hamdija Pozderac, president of the Bosnia-Hercegovina League of Communists Central Committee, emphasized that the seriousness of the situation imposes the need for more responsible analyses in every environment and programming of the nature of the struggle against anticommunist tendencies and their exponents. Speaking about the present political situation, Pozderac stressed the particularly aggressive nature of the various forms of nationalism. This is particularly worrying since some phenomena of a nationalistic character are also evident among the ranks of the younger generation. In certain schools, for instance, they are manifest by, among other things, the classification of young people on a nationalist and religious basis and, unfortunately, in some open conflicts on the same grounds. Speaking about the action of the League of Communists, Pozderac emphasized that the framework for activities must be a greater and more consistent struggle for economic stabilization, which would more quickly remove the various dilemmas and the doubts and disbelief in a way out of the existing economic difficulties.

Taking part in the discussion at today's Central Committee session, Dusko Zgonjanin emphasized that at the present sociopolitical moment, the enemy is well organized, interlinked and on the offensive in attacks on brotherhood and unity. Certain forces abroad, in conjunction with various exponents of hostile activity in our country, have devoted themselves in the last decade to a systematic investigation of the currents of sociopolitical, economic, defense and other aspects of life in our country, with the accent on intranational relations. In his view, this has resulted in an organized union of action by nationalists and reactionary groups of the clergy. They are attempting to politicize religious life in Bosnia-Hercegovina, and hope to transform numerous religious manifestations into political ones. Even at funerals there are open nationalistic declarations which provoke numerous reactions among those present.

Zgonjanin stated that some religious institutions, such as parish offices, parochial offices, and Muslim religious bodies, Catholic and Orthodox monasteries and convents, are becoming centers for organized nationalistic activities in Bosnia-Hercegovina. Nationalistic symbols are displayed in prominent positions; citizens can view movie and slide shows of a hostile nature; they can receive and read hostile literature; emigre newspapers are distributed; contacts are made with figures from abroad and our own country who are a risk to our security, such as was the case with the Franciscan monastery at Duvno.

In addition to this, Zgonjanin warned, constant pressure is exerted on a number of loyal priests -- who are patriotically inclined citizens of our community -- by individuals and groups of religious hierarchy, elements abroad, and nationalists, with the aim of politicizing them and involving them on the platform of anticommunist activities in our country.

Speaking about the contents of hostile slogans and songs, Zgonjanin said that they warn us of the need for greater ideopolitical activity on the part of the League of Communists, particularly since the exponents of this are most often young people, and even schoolchildren, who have fallen under the influence of the indoctrination of their parents, teachers, nationalists, various hostile propaganda materials and Vuk Draskovic's "The Knife," whose messages are fratricidal.

According to Zgonjanin's assessment, it is hoped that with the "Knives" of Draskovic, Lubarda, Cimic, Cosic, Seselj and like-minded persons, our revolutionary work and the figure of Comrade Tito can be disparaged and brotherhood and unity destroyed. I am firmly convinced that this is the real mission of their literary works and we must expose them to the mass of our people and completely unmask their intentions.

I believe that the Communists in Belgrade will recognize the activity of Draskovic and others in their midst and take decisive measures. It can be seen who receives the support of these authors' works from the commentaries and discussions in the circles of Serbian nationalists and reactionary sections of the Serbian Orthodox Church in Bosnia-Hercegovina, Dusko Zgonjanin said.

GREEK COMMITTEE ACCUSES HOXHA OF EXPANSIONISM

LD242028 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1602 GMT 24 Feb 83

[Text] Belgrade, February 24 (TANJUG) -- The Committee for the Protection of Rights of the Greek National Minority in Northern Epirus (south Albania) has accused Albanian leader Enver Hoxha of wanting to seize a part of Greek territory and of flagrantly trampling upon the rights of the Greek minority in Albania.

In a document addressed to the world public, the committee called Hoxha's national policy "dictatorial, totalitarian and brutal".

At the same time the committee declared it would furnish evidence of the organisation of "Enver Hoxha's mercenary intelligence service in Greece".

The committee's declaration was in reply to the part of Hoxha's speech of November 10 last year relating to Albania's relations with Greece.

In the speech the first secretary of the Albanian party of labour unleashed a most flagrant attack on Yugoslavia while offering "cooperation and friendship" to other countries, above all Greece, the only country besides Yugoslavia which was a common border with Albania. However, Hoxha did not miss the opportunity to blame Greece for the fact that the two countries do not have more extensive and cordial relations, especially, he said, in the Greek areas of Arta, Preveza and Ioannina.

Warning that "his real intentions are quite clear, the committee stressed that Hoxha "envisages Albania's expansion in these directions" and underlined that "his vision of Greater Albania is reflected on the maps being circulated abroad and in the Albanian parliament. Hoxha has planned well his moves in that direction and is determined to carry them into effect", the committee stressed in its reply.

The committee points out the fact that Albania is populated by 400 thousand Greeks, not 28 thousand as claimed by Hoxha, "unless he exterminated all the thousands of Greeks during his long rule".

The committee noted that Hoxha has "filled prisons with Greeks, banished many of them, forbidden their religion, abolished or altered Greek place-names, deprived the Greeks of the right to use Christian saint's names and reduced Greek language instruction to the first two years of primary school only". In spite of this Enver Hoxha is "trying to persuade the world that lies are the truth".

STAMBOLIC RECEIVES KIM IL-SONG MESSAGE

LD011453 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1323 GMT 1 Mar 83

[Text] Belgrade, March 1 (TANJUG) -- Kim Il-song, president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, has sent in a message to President Petar Stambolic for the Presidency of Yugoslavia. [sentence as received] The message deals with preparations for the forthcoming 7th non-aligned conference in New Delhi.

MOJSOV LEAVES FOR NEW DELHI SUMMIT 1 MARCH

LD020001 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1916 GMT 1 Mar 83

["Pool" item]

[Text] Belgrade, March 1, (TANJUG) -- Yugoslavia Federal Secretary for Foreign Affairs Lazar Mojsov today, Tuesday, left here for New Delhi where he will participate in the work of a meeting of the foreign ministers of non-aligned countries. The ministerial meeting will be held on March 3 and 4 prior to the opening of the non-aligned summit on March 7.

ASSEMBLY CONSIDERS PLATFORM FOR NONALIGNED SUMMIT

LD020033 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1712 GMT 1 Mar 83

[Excerpts] Belgrade, 1 Mar (TANJUG) -- At a session chaired by Dr Antol Vratusa, the Federal Chamber of the SFRY Assembly considered the platform for the activity of the Yugoslav delegation at the seventh conference of heads of state or government of nonaligned countries to be held in New Delhi 7-11 March.

Speaking during the discussion, Branko Jovetic, chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the Federal Chamber of the SFRY Assembly, stressed that the seventh conference of the nonaligned is in fact the first such meeting at which Yugoslavia will not be led by President Josip Broz Tito, one of the founders of the movement. He pointed out in this connection that this imposes special obligations and responsibility on Yugoslavia's activity at the seventh conference. Tito's work and his vision of the historical mission of the nonaligned indicates the direction which Yugoslav action should continue to follow today.

Jovetic went on: "The seventh conference of heads of state or government of nonaligned countries, as is well known, will be held in very unfavorable political and economic circumstances which are characterized by tension and deep contradictions in all spheres of international relations in all parts of the world.

"The fact that not only have no hotbeds of crisis been eliminated during the period between the sixth and seventh nonaligned summit conferences but that new ones have emerged testifies to the seriousness of the international situation. Armed conflicts and political conflicts in the Near and Middle East, in southern Africa, in Southeast and Southeast Asia, in the Mediterranean and individual parts of Europe, in Central America and the Caribbean and in the South Atlantic persist and are growing more acute. This is part of the general negative trend in international relations. The use of force, interference, military intervention and economic pressure have become more frequent and primarily affect nonaligned and other developing countries which are struggling for their comprehensive emancipation. The existence of hotbeds of crisis is threatening the sovereignty and independence of these countries and at the same time is having a negative effect on international peace and security."

Branko Jovetic went on to point out that the foreign affairs committee has pointed out on several occasions that the Nonaligned Movement remains the most powerful mainstay of the struggle for peace and security, for the independence of all countries and for international cooperation on an equal footing and against imperialism, colonialism, neocolonialism, racism and all forms of foreign domination, hegemony, expansionism and exploitation. The best proof of this is the growth of the movement and its comprehensive involvement and influence in the UN and other international forums in settling major international problems.

Branko Jovetic went on to stress that economic problems, in other words, problems of economic development, will be at the center of interest at the seventh summit conference in New Delhi.

In this connection we stressed the need to continue to exert efforts to reach accord on the question of beginning global talks in the UN. In the conditions of the exacerbated international political situation and the increasingly grave crisis in the world economy, it is of great importance for all nonaligned countries and the international community that all members of the movement in New Delhi reaffirm the vitality of the policy of nonalignment, ensure the further strengthening of the movement's unity and determine the main lines of action to be pursued by nonaligned countries in strengthening peace, security and the independence of the peoples and countries of the world, Branko Jovetic concluded.

The next delegate to speak, Branko Pavicevic, stressed that the international public awaits the results of the seventh conference of heads of state or government in New Delhi with great interest.

Delegate Ivica Lovric said that every one of the past six summits represents an event of exceptional international importance.

At the end of the discussion the Federal Chamber adopted conclusions which support the platform for the activity of the Yugoslav delegation at the conference of heads of state or government of nonaligned coutnries in New Delhi. The conclusions call on all the sociopolitical organizations and all public information media to strive to ensure that the working people and citizens of Yugoslavia are kept informed as fully as possible about the importance, proceedings and documents of the seventh summit. Acting on the basis of proposals submitted by the Federal Executive Council, the Federal Chamber of the SFRY ASsembly will finalize measures aimed at meeting the obligations arising from the documents adopted at the seventh conference in New Delhi.

The Federal Chamber also endorsed a report on a number of questions concerning the preparation of the resolution on further building the legal system and on preparing the thesis on carrying out an analysis of the state, basic problems and lines for further developing that system.

The chamber also agreed that the appropriate coordination group should be set up in the Federal Chamber to channel and carry out the work on these questions. Apart from SFRY Assembly delegates, the group will also comprise representatives of the appropriate federal organs and organizations and republics and provinces, as well as scientific workers.

USSR CONCERNS ON NONALIGEND SUMMIT NOTED

AU012018 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 1 Mar 83

[Text] The Soviet Union's information media are more and more often writing about the preparations for the seventh conference of the heads of states of governments of nonaligned countries. Radivoje Rabrenovic, permanent Moscow correspondent of Yugoslav Radio and Television, reports:

Together with the fact that since its first conference in Belgrade the movement has grown -- increasing its members from 25 to nearly 100 countries from all parts of the world -- the fact is also noted here that the movement's political importance and reputation are also growing. In this connection it is pointed out that there are also those in the movement who see the movement's position as being an equal distance from both blocs and who are striving for this position of the nonaligned countries under the slogan of returning the movement to its original principles. For this reason Moscow does not miss the opportunity to say that it is a natural ally and friend of the nonaligned countries and that the principle of equidistance is incomprehensible and unacceptable for it in this period of an allegedly increasing American threat. In addition, Moscow believes that the equidistance slogan is an attempt to turn the movement away from its anti-imperialist and antiwar orientation.

Moscow's concern is especially noticeable as regards Kampuchea and Afghanistan, where increasingly frequent and serious disorders have recently been reported. In any event, the situation in Afghanistan is serious. The seriousness of this situation has probably influenced Babrak Karmal's decision to refrain from going to New Delhi and to send Prime Minister Soltan Keshtmand instead.

OSTOJIC HOLDS TALKS WITH PORTUGUESE OFFICIALS

AU251623 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 24 Feb 83 p 2

[Text] Lisbon, 23 Feb (TANJUG) -- "Portugal is very much interested in the full success of the forthcoming seventh summit of the nonaligned countries as well as in the development of the Nonaligned Movment on its original principles," Futscher Pereira, Portuguese minister for foreign affairs, stated last night during talks with Mirko Ostojic, deputy federal secretary for foreign affairs, who is now in Lisbon.

During the talks between diplomatic representatives of the two countries many current international questions were touched on, with particular attention paid to the events in the south of Africa, the situation in Europe and the Middle East.

During the consultative talks Ostojic has had with Paulo Marques, Portuguese secretary of state for foreign affiars, opinions have been exchanged on current questions of international relations within the context of the preparations for the conference of nonaligned countries in New Delhi. As an invited guest, Portugal will send a delegation to the summit in the Indian capital.

CPSU STUDY DELEGATION ARRIVES IN BELGRADE

LD231533 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1718 GMT 22 Feb 83

[Text] Belgrade, 22 Feb (TANJUG) -- Within the framework of cooperation between the LCY and the CPSU, a CPSU study delegation led by Yuriy Belik, first deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee Planning and Finance Organs Department, arrived today on a visit to Yugoslavia.

While in our country, the delegation will study the implementation of the 12th LCY Congress decisions on the socioeconomic development of Yugoslavia. Blagoje Blaskovic, assistant executive secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, held initial talks with the CPSU study delegation.

MOJSOV RECEIVES ARGENTINE UN ENVOY MUNEZ 22 FEB

LD240241 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1944 GMT 22 Feb 83

[Text] Belgrade, Feb 22 (TANJUG) -- Yugoslav Federal Secretary for Foreign Affairs Lazar Mojsov received the Argentine permanent delegate to the UN, Ambassador Carlos Manuel Munez, today (Tuesday).

Prior to this Ambassador Munez held consultations with officials of the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs on the forthcoming seventh conference of the nonaligned countries.